

THE
HISTORY
OF
FACTION,
ALIAS
H Y P O C R I S Y,
ALIAS
M O D E R A T I O N,
From its first Rise, down to its present
Toleration in these Kingdoms.
Wherein its ORIGINAL and INCREASE
are set forth, its several CONTRIVAN-
CES to subvert the
C H U R C H and S T A T E,

Apparently DETECTED, and the Steps it has
made towards getting into the SUPREAM POWER,
from the REFORMATION, to the RISING of
the last PARLIAMENT, are consider'd.

Malus ubi Bonum simulat tunc est Pessimus. Seneca.

It is certain, that a Man shall not see such horrible Monsters in the Papacy, as where the Gospel is preach'd, and profess'd; for they will say, they are Reform'd, and yet they seem to be Devils incarnate; neither have we need to go far off for such Sights. Calvin. Serm. 10. in Ep. ad Ephef.

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T H E
P R E F A C E,

TH E Necessity of such a Treatise as this carries its own Excuse with it ; I shall therefore give the Reader no Trouble to ask it, at a time of Day when the Press is so Clogg'd by the Dissenting Party, that every Man should rise up in Defence of the Church and Government Establish'd. What I make a Present to the World of, is Matter of Fact, and if Truth has not Charms enough to recommend it self Naked as it is, I shall acquiesce in the satisfaction of having done my Endeavours it should.

The very Title of it may serve for its Explanation, and it will

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be needless to say any thing farther, than to shew that Care has been taken to collect such Passages from the several Reigns, that are here made mention of, as may neither be Tedious nor Offensive to Good Manners. The Author has ever had Regard to the Royal Authority, and therefore hopes to be Excus'd if he makes not so free with their August Characters, as is but too common with our Modern Historians.

He has brought this Spawn of Sedition from her Cradle almost, to her Throne, and is sorry the several Opportunities that offer'd themselves for its total Suppression from its Infancy to this time, were not duly laid hold of; tha' he is not without hopes this Essay of his, may be of some use, to convince the World that the Persons they are so tender of, under

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the Name of Protestant Dissenters, are not such Friends to the Protestant Interest, but they would lend a helping Hand to overthrow it for their own, and would enter into Confederacies with the Pope, the French, or any other Foreign Potentate, to be possess'd of the chief Places of Trust under them.

Religion is their Cry, but Money is their God, Liberty and Property their Pretence, Persecution and Slavery their Design; as is made appear during the whole Course of the following History, that gives their Demeanour from Authentick Records, and Approv'd Manuscripts, so far, as the Author cannot attest from his own Knowledge. He's a Man that has not been altogether a Stranger to the publick Affairs, has liv'd long enough in the World to be weary

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weary of the Transactions that happen in it, and makes his Observations publick upon no other Account than from a Principle of doing Good.

This he hopes to accomplish, by shewing the Steps that Faction has all along made to get into the Administration; the Measures it has taken to rob the Church of its Birthright from its Original to this very Day, and the Ways and Means it is still concerting to unhinge the very Being of the Monarchy, and fling it off from that Basis it at present stands upon, into the confus'd Chaos of a Common-wealth.

Yet if his Endeavours should prove unsuccessful, and the Nation after what he has Written to awaken them into a due sense of their Danger, should continue in their Lethargy, even when all our

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our Hopes depend upon the Queen's single Life, and we must never again expect the Opportunities that now seem to Court us for our Common Good, he has this to Comfort himself, that he is too Old to live to see the dismal Effects of it, and has done all that was in the Power of a crazy Constitution, ill state of Health, and a great Age, to prevent what may happen from the dismal Effects of it to Posterity.

Though he is far from despairing that the same Good Providence that has hitherto preserved this our National Church from the Insults of her Enemies, may not still continue to Support her; especially since our Worthy Representatives that served her so faithfully in the last Session of Parliament, are in a Capacity

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*Capacity to be Chosen again in
the Ensuing ; and those Electors
must shut their Ears against the
Voice of Merit, and Reason, that
will not hear their past Good
Services, which plead so power-
ful in their Behalf.*

T H E

THE
HISTORY
OF
Faction and Hypocrisy,
From its First RISE,
Down to these Present Times, &c.

Faction, alias *Moderation*, as the Saints of these Times call it, was born in the Year 1528 : The City of *Geneva* was the Place of its Nativity ; Rebellion was the Parent that brought this Child of Darkness forth ; and Self-interest the Father that begot it. Some Historians indeed, to shew their Skill in Chronology, trace its Original much higher, and bring it down immediately from *Cain* the Fratricide ; but I content my self to tell the Reader, That this I mean , like the *French King*, was born with Teeth, and was at Years of Understanding

The History of Faction, &c.

derstanding as soon as it was out of its Mother's Belly. As for God-fathers and God-mothers I never heard of any, it had Impudence enough to answer for itself without any Vouchers for its good Behaviour, but the Annals of those Times inform us, Nurses it had Two, *Zwinglius* and *Calvin*, that brought it up by Hand with the Spoon-meat of *Contradiction*, and one Chaplain or Tutor which was one *Knox*, the famous *Scotch Man*. It no sooner saw the Light, but cry'd out, *Nolo Episcopari*, and made the *Bishop* of the City withdraw himself from his See. The *Duke of Savoy* for his part, fell a Threatning like one that would send it back again from whence it came, and with the *Canton of Bern* made a Noise at its shaking off his Sovereignty, but all to little purpose, the Mob was of its Side, and his Menaces did e'en as much as his Artillery, which was just nothing at all ; Independency was the Word, and Independent they would be, for all that he could say or do, to the End of the Chapter.

So much may suffice for its State of Infancy ; be it known therefore, to those who are inquisitive after the Transactions of Riper Years, that having so settled the Government of Affairs in its own Dominions,

The History of Faction, &c. 3

ons, as neither to fear the Thunder of the Vatican, or have the least Dread of the Restoration of square Caps, Gowns, Lawn-sleeves, Rochets, or Surplices, it took a Fancy to travel, and sow the Tears of Sedition in *Germany, Switzerland, France and Poland*. The Journey succeeded as it could wish, and where-ever it came, nothing was to be heard of but Jealousies and Fears, Discontents and Insurrections: Insomuch, that there was not a Country it pass'd through, but what felt the hateful Effects of its Progress. God's Worship was the Pretext this Incendiary made use of, while its Emissaries were dishonouring the Creator, by solely taking Care of the Profit and Advantage of the Creature. Profelytes brought in Money, and Money carry'd on its Designs in such a manner as embroyl'd the Affairs of the greatest Princes in *Europe*, and totally suppress'd the Distinction between Good and Evil, Right and Wrong, Sovereignty and Subjection. The Prince was exhorted to make Converts of the People, and the People to take Arms against the Prince, till at last War and Desolation grew into an Example, and one Nation took Measures from another, how to destroy themselves through the Means of this *Faction's* pre-

4. *The History of Faction, &c.*

tending to be sent Ambassador extraordinary from *The Prince of Peace*: In short, the Infection was almost grown Epidemical, and had dispers'd it self from the *Lake Leman*, more or les, the *Scin* over the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, the *Mosell*, and the *Maes*, the last of which, wholly flung off its Allegiance from its lawful Prince, and to have an Excuse for the general Defection, made choice of one false Worship for another, by way of Exchanging Superstition for Hypocrisie.

But to leave remoter Countries for our own, and to give an Account of its Reception here among us, of the British Nation, I mean the Euglish and Scotch, (tho' *Calvin* began to keep his Correspondencies with the first, long before its Union with the last) it may not be improper to say this Piece of Sanctity, or whatever you'll call it, attempted to bring about such Purposes here in *England*, in the Year 1547, by the Means of *Martin Bucer*, who transmitted our Liturgy from hence to *John Calvin*, to stand his Test and decisive Opinion: Honest *John* for his part, was not among those that compos'd it, and for that Cause could not approve of it. 'Twas Popery and the Whore of *Babylon* all over, though it was compil'd in the

the Reign of a Prince that would allow of nothing like it ; and his Acquaintance and Delegate *Martin*, was to make the most pressing Instances imaginable, with the then Lord-Protector, the Duke of *Somerset*, that he would give Order for his Corrections and Amendments. To strengthen his Interest with the Duke, he sent his Highness a long Admonitory Epistle under his own Hand ; at last, finding the Protector's Stomach had no Relish at all for Puritanism, or Innovations in the Establish'd Church's Form of Prayer or Ceremonies, he carried his Exhortations farther, and apply'd by way of Letter to his Nephew the King, and Council, both Houses of Parliament, the Convocation of the Clergy, the two Universities, &c. which with much ado prevail'd with the People by the Means of his Agents who kept their proper and distinct Circuits, to dislike that Form of Worship, which at the first was look'd on by them as an heavenly Treasure, compos'd by the especial Direction of the Holy Ghost : But this was to be imputed to the Eagerness of their Solicitations, more than any thing that was faulty in it ; and it was brought under a Review, and alter'd to a farther Distance than it had been before from the

Rituals of the Church of *Rome*. Yet tho' it had much less of *Rome* (though nothing was meerly Roman that was not Orthodox and Primitive) it was still as far off from the Rules of *Geneva* as it was before the new Amendments; that gave no small Mortification to *Calvin*, and alarm'd him into Resolutions of Revenge; which he fully accomplish'd by the Assiduity of his Emissaries, against his chief Opposer the Lord-Protector, who brought him and his Brother the Lord Admiral to the Block; and had compass'd his Designs against Archbishop *Crammer*, had not Death taken away the best of Princes, King *Edward*, and left a Queen of a quite contrary Temper and Principles to ascend the Throne, and crown that venerable good Man with the Wreaths of Martyrdom.

The Reader perhaps may cavil at this last Assertion, because the Generality of Historians speak otherwise of the Contrivances then a foot against those two Noble Brothers, and the Lord Archbishop above-mention'd, and the People are fond of the Reputation of a certain Author, who, in his History of the Reformation, appears to be more tender of the Sect I have charg'd the Matter of Fact upon, than to lay it at their Doors; but I have

suf-

sufficient Authorities for what I have said, having seen and transcrib'd a Letter at Zurick in Switzerland, which is taken for granted to be of *Calvin's* own writing to *Martin Bucer*.

The second Liturgy that fell short of *Calvin's* Intentions, was confirm'd by Act of Parliament, Anno 5, 6. Edw. 6. by the Tenour of which it may appear, First, That there was nothing contained in the said Book, but what was agreeable to the Word of God, and the Primitive Church; very comfortable to all good People desiring to live in Christian Conversation, and most profitable to the Estate of this Realm. And, Secondly, That such Doubts as had been raised in the Use and Exercise thereof, proceeded rather from the Curiosity of the Minister and Mistakers, than of any other Cause. But this would not serve Faction's Turn, the very Grant of its Request more exasperated the Party, than a down-right Denial; and they must have all things modell'd by the Form of the Geneva *Cut*, or else no Quiet was to be had. Which since they could not have in *England* under the Reign of King *Edward*, who liv'd but a short time after the settling the second Liturgy, they resolv'd to pursue their Projects with all the Eagerness imaginable,

during their Exile and Discountenance in the Days of Queen *Mary*. Such of the English indeed as retir'd to *Emden*, *Strasburgh*, *Basil*, or any other Free and Imperial Cities, observ'd no Form of Worship in their publick Assemblies, but this second Liturgy; but such as approv'd not of it when in *England*, united themselves into a separate Congregation in the City of *Franckfort*, after having compos'd such a Form, or rather Medly, of Prayer, thro' the Assistance of their two Presbyters or Chiefs, *Whittingham* and *Knox*, that had neither Head, Tail, or any thing like Symmetry in it. It was enough for them that it was introduc'd into their *Church*, as they were pleased to call a *Community of Sinners*, and receiv'd as Devotional in it. 'Twould sanctifie Blasphemy and Prophaneness under the Notion of Propagating God's holy Worship; and the Doctrines and Tenents laid down by the Compilers of it, could not but be of exceeding Edification to the Brethren, that held it for lawfull that Princes are accountable to their Subjects, and upon any thing that shall be judg'd by them within the Verge of Administration, punishable with Death or Dethronement, *Vid. Institut. Lib. 4. C. 19, 8, 31.* To speak Evil of Dignities

ties was a Text altogether Evangelical, and put in Practice by them ; and though the Princess they spoke Evil of, held the Reins of Government too furiously, and acted contrary to our Saviour's Precepts, who more than once enjoyns us to be compassionate and merciful ; yet the high Power she was invested with, ought to have reminded them not to have curs'd the Lord's Anointed, or revil'd her with reproachful Language , as *Calvin*, who calls her *Proserpine*, or *Queen of Hell*; assuring us that all the Devils in Hell were not half so Mischievous, *Cancillarius Proserpiues illius, que nunc in Anglia omnes superat Diabolos*: and *Knoxs* who could find her no better Titles than that of *Jezabel, Mischievous Mary of the Spanish Blood, the profess'd Enemy of God*. From hence it is, that *Beza* calls *Mary Queen of Scots*, by the Name of *Medea*, and *Atbaliah*, of which one was no less Infamous in the Sacred, than the other was in the Heathen Story. That the English Puritans compared Queen *Elizabeth* to an *Idle Slut*, who swept the Middle of the Room, but left all the Dust and Filth thereof behind the Doors; that *Didoclavius* calls King *James*, *Infestissimus Evangelii Hostis*, the dreadfulest Enemy of the King-

Kingdom of Christ. I could give other Instances of the like Nature, and expose the Attempts of the Faction, and trace its Malignancy through the Course of this misguided Queen's Reign : But the Persecutions in it bearing no Proportion to her illustrious Extraction, out of Deference to her Royal Sister who succeeded her, not out of any Respect for those that continually conspir'd against her, I shall drop the ungrateful Remembrance of her blind Zeal, and pass on to the Party's execrable Practices against the glorious Queen Elizabeth.

At whose Accession to the Throne, such as had liv'd in Exile among the Switzers, or were *Knox's* Followers to *Strasboarugh* and *Geneva*, prepar'd to return home, being all most Confident of resettling their Communion under a Queen who had been suspected to have no small Esteem for *Calvin's* Opinions. But those of the Reform'd English who made use of the Establish'd Liturgy at *Franckfort*, had done their Errand for 'em, and were before-hand with them in getting into the Royal Presence. Besides, the Queen, than whom no one could be more tender of the Crown Prerogatives, was of such a distinguishing Judgment, as to be well asfur'd

fur'd that a Religion which gave so much Authority to the Ministry, as to make it Independent, without being call'd to Account either by Prince or Bishop, was altogether distant from her Interest. Of such Men as these she was to give her self no hopes, but that they would proceed with her as they did with her Sister, and be still entring into Confederacies against her Person and Government. She therefore, by the Advice of her Privy Council, resolv'd to have an Eye upon 'em, and upon their Arrival in *England*, when great Multitudes resorted to 'em, issued out her Royal Proclamation, by which she gave Command, *That no Innovation should be made in the State of Religion, and that all Persons for the Time present, should conform themselves to the Practices of her Majesty's Chappel, till it was otherwise appointed.* Another Proclamation was also set forth, by which all Preaching was prohibited, but by such as only were Licens'd by Authority; which was not like to Countenance any Men of such turbulent Spirits. These Proceedings gave no small Disappointment to the Brethren, though they comforted themselves with the receiv'd Opinion, *That a Man may catch most Fish in troubled Water, and put 'em*

'em in Hopes of making Poselytes through the Advantage of the Times. They were not wanting for Remonstrances; and *Calvin* was very Importunate by Letter with Secretary *Cecil* for an Alteration of the Form of Prayer after his Way. The Secretary was under no Deficiency of Prudential Measures, and kept Fair with him, well knowing that the *Party he was the Head of, was too great to be Disoblig'd*, and return'd him fair Speeches, and declar'd himself a Courtier, by shewing himself neither Hot nor Cold of either Side. When at last he was told the Liturgy had been revis'd and agreed upon, and it was the Queen's Command it should be Unalterable. What had Faction to do now but to cast its Skin, and take upon it self the Name of *Puritanism*; Dissimulation was the Weapon to be made use of, and the Party were but too Dextrous in the Handling of it. Their Business was to get in with the Court, cost what it would, knowing that if Godliness be Gain, there were few Courtiers but would take part with it; which prov'd true in the Earl of *Leicester*, the Queen's chief Favourite, who yielded himself to be admitted their Head and Protector; they had also the Earl of *Huntingdon*, the Lord *North*,

North, and others in the House of Peers ; Sir *Francis Knollis*, *Walsingham*, and many others in the House of Commons, and no small Number of the Bishops ; Bishop *Hooper* in particular, who were for revoking several Clauses in A&ts of Parliament, that ty'd 'em up very closely to their good Behaviour. It had been order'd by the Bishops in their Convocation, *That all the Clergy then Assembled shoud subscribe to the 39 Articles* ; and likewise by the Unanimous Consent of the Bishop and Clergy, that none should be admitted thenceforth into holy Orders, till he had first subscrib'd the same, and solemnly had oblig'd himself to defend the things therein contain'd, as consonant in all Points to the Word of God (*Anno 1571, Lap. de Episcop.*) But by the first Branch of the Act of Parliament, these Gentlemen who were concern'd in making of it, would have it meant, *That Subscription seem'd to be no otherwise requir'd, than to such Articles alone as contained the Confession of the true Christian Faith, and the Doctrine of the Holy Sacraments.* By which Explication all Articles relating to the *Book of Homilies*, the Form of Consecrating Archbishops and Bishops, the Church's Power for the imposing new Rites and Ceremonies,

nies, and retaining those already made, were omitted, as not within the Compass of the said *Subscription*; and tho' no such Restriction occurs in the following Branches, by which *Subscription* is requir'd indefinitely to all the Articles, yet seem'd the first Branch to have such Influence over the rest, that it was made to serve the Turn of the Puritan Faction, whensoever they were call'd upon to subscribe to the Episcopall Governement, the Publick Liturgy of the Church, or the Queen's Supremacy: But nothing more visibly discover'd their Designs, and the great Power and Share their Patrons had in the Publick Administration, than the omitting the first Clause in the twentieth Article; in which it was declar'd, *That the Church had Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith.* Which Clause, though extant in the Registers of the Convocation, as a Part of that Article, and printed as such both in Latin and English, *Anno 1562*, was totally left out in this new Impression; and was accordingly not made use of in any Harmonies of Confessions, which were either printed at Geneva, or where Calvinism was of most Predominancy. And so it was with us in England, till the Death of

of the Earl of *Leicester*: After which, in the Year 1593, the Articles were Reprinted, and that Clause resum'd according as it stands in the publick Registers. The Concessions granted to the Puritans in this Earl's Days, contributed very much to the Popish Seminaries we have abroad in these, and had they been less tollerated, we in all Probability should have had no English Colleges at *Doway*, *St. Omer's Rhemes*, *Paris*, *Rome*, &c. for till these Times, the Papists had kept themselves in the Communion of the Church of *England*, and did in general as punctually attend all Divine Offices in the same, as the Vulgar Protestants. And it is probable enough, they might have held out much longer in their due Obedience, if first the Scandal which was given by the other Faction, and afterwards the Separation that follow'd at its Heels, had not taken them off. *The Liturgy of the Church had been exceedingly well fitted to their Approbation*, by leaving out an offensive Passage against the Pope: Restoring the old Form of Words accustomably us'd in the Participation of the Holy Sacrament, the total expunging of a Rubrick that seem'd to make a Question of the Real Presence, the Situation of the Table at the Foot of the Altar; the reverend

reverend Posture of Kneeling at it, or before it by all Communicants; and singly by the Vestments us'd by the Priest or Minister at the time of that Divine Administration. So long as things continued in this Posture, they saw no Occasion of Defection or Separation from the rest of their Brethren in the Acts of Worship. But when all Decency and Order was turn'd out of the Church, by the Heat and Indiscretion of these new and pretended Reformers; the holy Table brought into the Church like a common Table; the Communicants in some Places sitting at it with as little Reverence as at a Festival; the ancient Fasts and Feasts abrogated and laid aside, and Church-Vestments thrown away as useless, and the Rags of Superstition; they then began visibly to decline from their first Conformity. And yet they made no general Separation nor Defection, till the Genevian Brethren had first made the Schism, and rather chose to meet in Woods and Barns, yea, and in open Fields, than to associate with their Brethren. This is the Sum of what I extracted from a Manuscript at Doway, belonging to one Father Saunders, a Relation of that Saunders the Romish Priest, who first establish'd the English Seminary there on the afore-said Account.

Yet

Yet notwithstanding these Indulgencies and Concessions from the Throne, in this impure Puritanism's Favour, notwithstanding her Majesty's Complyance in their behalf, by the Mediation of the before-mentioned Courtiers; What did they not contrive; What did they not openly publish against her? There was not a Plot but they were at the Bottom of it; not an intended Rising but they concerted it; and it was with the Government of those Days as it now is with ours, those in Authority were amus'd with their Friendship, while if they would have opened their Eyes, they might have descried the Tokens of their Enmity. They had their *Leicester*, *North*, *Walsingham*, and *Knollis* to be their Intercessors; and the Faction of these Days is not without as many more to render it Unblameable in the Royal Presence. But of this more at the Conclusion of this Treatise. To proceed therefore by Way of Epitomy, in the Transactions of these Schismatics, during the Reign of this pious Queen: The Favourite Earl had no sooner clos'd his Eyes, but her Majesty open'd hers, and bearing in Mind the Purport of their Factions, which had for their Titles, *The Epistle to the Convocation-house*; the Epi-

tome ; *The Demonstration of Discipline* ;
The Supplication ; *Diotrepes* ; *Martin's Minerals* ; *Have you any Work for a Cooper?*
A Dialogne setting forth the Bishops Tyrannical Dealings against Goa's Chilaren, with
many others of the like Strain : She call'd
their Authors to an Account, who were
severally punish'd according to their De-
merits. To rake in these filthy Puddles is
beneath a Pen that is not of the same Com-
plexion with their own ; but, I hope for
Excuse, if I give the Reader to understand
that these seditious Pamphlets gave no o-
ther Title to the Queen, than, *The suprean
Offender* ; *Majesty disrob'd of its Attributes*
Heaven's Vice-gerent turn'd Hell's Empref
&c. To the Archbishop, than *Belzebub* ;
Canterbury ; *Pope of Lambeth* ; *A most
bloody Opposer of God's Saints* ; *a most vi-
and accursed Tyrant*. To the Bishops
general, than, *Unlawful, unnatural, fal-
and bastardly Governours of the Church*, *D-
vils incarnate, cogging, couzening Knaves*
and lying Dogs. To the inferiour Clerg-
than, *Drunkards* , *Dolts* , *Hogs* , *Dog-
Wolves* , *Foxes* , *an Uncircumcized Crew*
bloody Soul-murtherers , &c. To the B-
shops and Clergy assembled in Convoc-
tion, than, *Right puissant, poison'd, per-
cuting and terrible Priests* ; *the holy Leag-*

of Subscription; horned Monsters of the Con-
spiracy-house; an Antichristian Swinish
Rabble: To the Common-Prayer-Book,
than, *A Medly of Corruption*, where the
Sores and Ulcers of Idolatry are expos'd to
publick View; the English Alcoran, the Con-
tents whereof, are against the Law of God,
and the Injunctions of his holy Prophets:
Wherein the Sacraments are prophan'd and
wickedly mangl'd, the Lord's Supper not
eaten, but made a Pageant or Stage-Play,
and the Form of Baptism is full of Childish
and Superstitions Toys. These intollerable
Libels against her Majesty's Person, her
Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, made
the Queen procure and pass a Statute, by
which it was Enacted; That if any Person
or Persons, forty Days after the Session
of Parliament then sitting, should advi-
sedly devise, or write, or print, or set forth
any manner of Book, Rhyme, Ballad, Let-
ter, or Writing, containing any false, se-
dicious or slanderous Matter, to the Defa-
mation of the Queen's Majesty, or to the
encouraging, stirring or moving of any
Insurrection or Rebellion within this
Realm, or any of the Realms unto her be-
longing; or if any Person after the Time
aforesaid, as well within the Queen's Do-
minions, as in any other Place without

the same, shou'd procure such Book, Rhime, Ballad, &c. to be written, printed, published or set forth, &c. (the said Offence not being within the Compas of Treason, by Virtue of any former Statute) that then the said Offenders upon sufficient Proof thereof by two lawful Witneses, should suffer Death and Loss of Goods, as in Cases of Felony. But this Statute being made with Limitation to the Life of the Queen, it died with her; tho' had it been reviv'd, as it never has been since her Death, it might have prevented abundance of ill Consequences that have attended the subsequent Reigns.

Pursuant to this Act, several Offenders who ran counter to the Intent of it, were taken into Custody, and committed to the Fleet, Queen's Bench Prisons, &c. as *Cartwright*, *Snape*, and other Ring-leaders of the Male-contented Party. This immediately set the Brethren at work how to bring about their Deliverance; and as they were possess'd with Principles that render'd them infatuated, so to give the World a Specimen that they were so; One *Hacket* took upon him among all the rest to partake of the same Divine Nature with Almighty God; and g ave evr, that he was appointed by his God

God to be *King of Europe*; and therefore look'd upon all Kings (but the Queen especially) as the *Usurpers of the Throne* which belong'd to him. *As for Elizabeth*, said he (for he would give her no other Appellation) *she had lost her Crown*; and he spar'd not to do Execution upon her, in her Arms and Pictures, stabbing his Dagger into both where-ever he saw 'em. Amongst the rest of the Fools who gave Credit to him, two Gentlemen of considerable Families, swallowed down his poisonous Notions, their Names *Copipnger* and *Arthington*, who affirm'd, before the rest of those who were inclinable to his Doctrines, that Christ appear'd to them, not in his own Body as he sits in Heaven, but in that especial Spirit which he dwell'd in *Hacket* more than in any other. That *Hacket* was the very Angel that should come before the Day of Judgment, with his Fan in one Hand and his Shepherd's Crook in the other, to distinguish the Sheep from the Goats, to tread down Satan and ruine the Kingdom of Antichrist. All Novelties take, especially such as we wish, and their Assertions went down pleasantly enough with such as were prepared to give them Entertainment. From hence they repair'd to their Idol *Hacket*,

The History of Faction, &c.

and in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ would have anointed *Hacket* for their King ; but he cunningly declin'd it, telling them, He was anointed already by the Holy Ghost, and ordain'd *Coppinger* to be his *Prophet of Mercy*, and *Arthington* his *Prophet of Justice* ; commanding them in his Name, *To go and tell up and down the City, That Jesus Christ was come with his Fan in his Hand to judge the World and if any ask'd them where he was ? to direct 'em to his Place of Abode.* He further more enjoyn'd 'em, to tell the People, if they would not believe them, they might come and see whether they could kill him ; for as sure as God is in Heaven, no less assuredly was Christ come to judge the World. Away flew the Messengers of their *New Messias* Command, crying out thro' every Street *Christ is come ; Christ is come ; Repent, repent* ; till they came into *Cheapside*, where they mounted into an empty Cart (a proper Pulpit for such Preachers) proclaiming from thence, *That Hacket participated of Christ's glorified Body, and was now come with his Fan to propagate the Discipline, establish the Gospel, and settle in England a new Commonwealth*. They added to this, *That they were the two Prophets of Mercy and Justice ; That Hack*

Hack

Hacket was the *Supream Monarch of the World*; that all the Kings of the World, held of him as Vassals, and that therefore he only ought to be obey'd, and the Queen depos'd.

No one has Reason to doubt but the Novelty of the Sermon drew abundance of Auditors about the Cart; though not one was so mad among them all to cry out, *God save King Hacket*. They would have proceeded, but the Encrease of the Throng, and the Noise they made, hindered them from being heard; so with much ado by the Help of their Friends of the *Family of the Enthusiasts*, they got off to *Hacket's Lodgings*, where a while after his Mock-Majesty and his two dutiful Subjects, were seiz'd by an Order from above, carried before the Council, to whom they shew'd so little Reverence, that they never gave their Hats, telling them, They were above all Magistrates whatsoever. *Hacket* was arraign'd and brought to his Tryal soon afterwards, and being found guilty, had Sentence pass'd upon him, which was put in Execution two Days afterwards. But neither the Judgment which had been given against him, nor the Fear of Death mitigated any thing of that Spirit of Infatuation wherewith the

Devil had possess'd him. He exclaim'd as he was drawn upon the Hurdle, in the most blasphemous manner, *Jehovah, the Messias, Jehovah the Messias*: *Bekold the Heaven is opened, behold the Son of the most high is coming down to deliver me*: And when he was arriv'd at the Gallows, which was in the very place the Cart stood, in which he was proclaim'd King, *Almighty and everlasting God, Jehovah, Alpha and Omega, Lord of Lords, King of Kings, the everlasting God, thou knowest that I am the true Jehovah whom thou hast sent, shew some Miracle from the Clouds, for the Conversion of these Infidels, and deliver me from mine Enemies*. Therelt is too horrid and impious to be mentioned or imparted to the Eyes of a sober Christian. Let it suffice therefore, that after some Strugglings with the Executioner, and impious Execrations against God and Man, he was hang'd and quarter'd as the Law directs in such Cases. As for his two Prophets, *Coppinger starved himself in Prison through a wiful Abstinence, but Arthington lived to see his Errour, was pardoned upon his Repentance, and published a Retraction of his Follies, and became a good Christian*.

To sum up their Proceedings during the Course of this excellent Queen's Reign, by way of Question :

Who conspir'd against her Person and Government ? The Puritan.

Who hinder'd the Decrease of Popery ? The Puritan.

Who occasion'd the Spanish Invasion ? The Puritan.

Who made her sign the Queen of Scots Execution ? The Puritan.

Who advis'd her to joyn with Scotch Rebels against her Son, King James ? The Puritan.

Who caus'd Popish Seminaries to be erected abroad ? The Puritan.

Who put it into the Earl of Essex's Head to aspire to her Throne, but the Puritan ?

So that all the Evils belonging to her Administration, ow'd their Rise to the Demurness and Hypocrisie of a Party that pretended to Holiness ; while those, that like the Publican, own'd themselves for Sinners, had no Share in 'em. To convince the Reader of this Assertion, let him run thro' the Annals of those Times, and he will find that where there was one Episcopal Protestant, or Popish Recusant suffer'd for seditious Words and treasonable Practices, twenty of these wicked Puritans

ritans underwent the same Fate ; which makes it beyond a Question, that either of the two former Religions is preferable, both for Honesty and Loyalty to the last.

Queen Elizabeth's Death was no sooner made known, but her Successor James the Sixth of Scotland, was according to her last Will proclaim'd King of England, &c. which gave no small Encouragement to these turbulent Spirits to think the Day their own, and that all things for the Time to come, would more than answer their Expectations. They were not insensible how the Scots after the forc'd Resignation of his Mother, had render'd him under the Tuition of the Puritan Party ; how he had been bred up from his Infancy, under the Discipline of the Kirk, and how low he had been brought by endeavouring to act contrary to their Opinions in the Kingdom from whence he came, even so much dispirited by their Behaviour, as to be heard to say, before this happy Change, *That had it not been for the hopes of the English Crown, he would have left Scotland, and enter'd himself a Noble Man of Venice.* But the Event fell much short of their Expectations, his Majesty had too good a Memory not to bear in Mind the Disloyalty

loyalty of the Party, and though of a merciful Disposition (inherent in the Family he was descended from) had very little Thoughts of favouring them, who like the Serpent in the Country Man's Bosom, would sting him. He remember'd that in *Scotland* the same Pretenders to Sanctity had deliver'd from the Pulpits in his own Royal Presence, *That all Kings were the Devil's Bears*, and could not think that those who held such detestible Doctrines for Orthodox Positions, would have any Reverence for him as their Lawful Monarch. Wherefore he resolv'd, as the Laws of *England*, and the Temper of the better sort of People allow'd him all the Prerogatives of a Sovereign, so he would make Use of the Power of God and his Birth-right had given him for the Good of his Subjects. At his first coming to *England*, he was heard to express himself after this manner: *That for the twelve Years last past of his living in Scotland, he us'd to pray upon his Knees before every Sermon, that he might hear nothing from the Preacher which might justly grieve him; and that the Case was so well alter'd now he was in England, that he was us'd to pray that he might profit by what he heard.* However his Ministry, who were well chosen, and of

of Orthodox Principles themselves, were allow'd to break the Ice, in order to bring over the Malecontents, if possible, to their Sentiments ; but not being able to effect such a difficult Change, had Orders from his Majesty, upon some Complaint against the Liturgy, to require to compose another, such as they thought might be generally accepted. The first Classis thereupon devis'd a new one, agreeable in most things to the Form of *Geneva*. But this being rejected by a second, was referr'd to a third, who quarrell'd at their Alterations, when a fourth started up Objections against theirs : So that no likelihood (as had been before projected) appearing of any other Form of Worship, either better or worse to be agreed upon among them, the old one stood good, and these Complaints were dismiss'd, till they could agree better amongst themselves.

Just so *Pacuvius* dealt with the People of *Capua*, when they resolv'd to put all their Senators to Death : For when he had advis'd them not to execute that Sentence upon any one Senator, till they were agreed upon another to supply the Place ; there follow'd such a Division amongst them in the Choice of a New, and so many

many Exceptions arose against every Man that was offer'd to them, that at last it was resolv'd to let the old Senate stand in Force, till they could better their Condition in the Change of the Persons. The King notwithstanding this dexterous Evasion of those about him, was easily perswaded; and whether to shew his Learning, or out of a Design to convince these Backsliders by Force of Argument, and bring 'em over to the Church, resolv'd to admit of a free Conference at *Hampton-Court*, between the Managers of both Parties. The 14th of *January* was the Day appointed, and though his Predecessor, *Queen Elizabeth*, could never be induc'd to such a Concession, there attended on the behalf of the Church, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lords Bishops of *London, Winchester, Durham, Worcester, St. David's, Chichester, Carlisle, and Peterborough*; the Deans of the Chappel of *Christ's Church, St. Paul's, Worcester, Salisbury, Chester, and Windsor*; as likewise Dr. *King*, Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and Dr. *Field*, afterwards Dean of *Glocester*; all in their Robes and Habits, peculiar to their several Orders and Degrees. On the Side of the Sectaries were present, Dr. *John Reynolds*, and Dr. *Spark of Oxford*,

ford, Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Knowles of Cambridge; neither in Priests Gowns, or Canonical Vests, but in such as were then commonly worn by the Turkey Merchants, as if they subscrib'd to an Opinion that had been reviv'd among 'em, *That they ought rather to conform in all outward Ceremonies to the Turk than the Papist.* When after all their fruitless Endeavours, the Conference these Dissenters had so earnestly requested, ended in this, That the Bishops and Conformable Party went away with an easie Victory; not only the King's Majesty, but the Lords of the Privy Council, being abundantly well satisfy'd in such former Scruples as had been rais'd against the Church and Orders of it. Let it suffice that this great Mountain from which they promis'd themselves such great Advantages, was deliver'd of a Mouse, and the Brethren lost so much of their Reputation, that the King was so well satisfy'd in the Weakness of their Objections, and the Injustice of their Cavils, that turning his Head towards some of the Lords, *If this be all, (said he) which they have to say, I will make them either conform themselves, or hurry them out of the Land, or do somewhat that is worse.* Had his Actions come up to his Words, we had not known

known the Calamities that have befallen us on their Account even unto this Day. Not but he had such Opportunities to do it, as have never shewn themselves since, their Endeavours to Assassinate him in *Scotland*, which was happily detected some time before his Accession to the Throne of *England*, had so far put the Sword of Authority into his Hand, that he might have suppress'd 'em for ever, the Resettlement of Episcopacy in that ancient Kingdom, the Change of the Ministry, and Abhorrence his Chief Subjects had of that intended Murther, with the Disposition the late Queen of *England* had left the Generality of her People in, might have fix'd the Church of God in both Nations upon such a lasting Foundation, that the Gates of Hell should never prevail against it. But his Majesty neither held the Reins of Government with a constant Head, nor was very fortunate in the Choice of his Ministers, after his old Councillours were worn out: but having been kept to such hard Meat in *Scotland*, he was so taken up with the Delicacies of the English Court, that he abandon'd the Severities and Cares of the Administration, to enjoy the Pleasures of a Crown. Yet tho' the King was supine, and

and enjoy'd himself at Ease, Archbishop *Bancroft*, encourag'd by the Words afore-said, which had been spoken by the King at the Conference, set himself at Work, requir'd a strict Conformity to the Rules of the Church, according to the Laws in that behalf, and without sparing Non-conformists, or Half-conformists, at least reduc'd them to that Point, that they must either leave their Churches, or obey the Church. The Author of the *Altar of Damascus*, a Book publish'd in those Days, says that no fewer than three hundred Ministers were ejected; but it appears upon the Rolls brought in by Bishop *Bancroft* before his Death, that there had been but forty nine depriv'd upon all Occasions, (which shews that Occasional Conformity was breaking in upon us in those Days) which in a Realm containing nine hundred Parishes would be no great Matter. The Punishment of some few of the Principals, struck such a general Terror into all the rest, that Inconformity grew out of Fashion in a less Time than could be easily imagin'd. Hereupon follow'd a great Alteration in the Face of Religion, and more Churches were rebuilt, beautified and repair'd, in this good Bishop's short Time of Government, than had

had been in many Years before. But his Successor Dr. *George Abbot*, unravell'd all again, and rendred his great Zeal for God's Honour of no Effect : He was no sooner advanc'd to the Episcopal See, but the Brethren held up their Heads again under his Protection ; and it is not to be doubted since the Earl of *Dunbar*, by whose Interest he got into the Primacy, was of the Calvinistical Perswasion, the Bishop was advanc'd for that End, as one that had no Abhorrence for *Calvin*, himself : Some will tell us, That the King himself, being in a Consternation about the Gunpowder Plot, then carry'd on by the Papists, and miraculously defeated, made him endeavour to advance this Faction as a Ballance to the other : Whether true or false, this is undisputable, that they got to such a Head thereby, as several of them (even to a Majority) being chosen Members of Parliament, made bold with his Prerogative, and render'd him under the Necessity of being uneasy during his Reign, under the Frequency of Parliaments. When, had he put in Practise the Advice he gave to his Son, he might have obtain'd the Name of a Glorious, as well as Peaceful, a Politick, as well as Learned, a Resolute, as

well as Merciful King. Which Advice in his own Words, (*vide Bas. Doron, Was to take heed of all Puritans*, whom he calls, *the very Pests of the Church and Commonwealth*; whom no Deserts can oblige, neither Oaths nor Promises bind breathing nothing but Sedition and Calumnies; aspiring without Measure, railing without Reason, and making their own Imaginations the Square of their Consciences: protesting before the great God, that he should never find among the High-landers baser Thieves, greater Ingratitude, and more Lyes and vile Perjuries, than among those Phanatical Spirits; which was fully verified in the sad Catastrophe of the Prince's Reign whom it was directed to. To bring the Annals of this Monarch's Government to a Conclusion: He beheld Sedition in its Declension at his coming to the Throne, and saw it recovering its pristine Strength at his leaving it; he found but one Form of Worship almost in Practice in England, and that National, but left twenty, as Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Anabaptists, &c. the last of which, had been punished with Death, in his Predecessor's Reign; witness eleven Dutch Men, and an English Man at Norwich, that was burnt

for the Profession of it. He came to the Throne in a profound Peace, maitain'd it for the greatest part, during Life, but left it breaking out into an Intestine War, to his Son King *Charles*; who to ingratiate himself with this Faction, had plung'd his Father into a War with the House of ~~Austria~~, by which he was brought under a Necessity of calling a Parliament, and gave those Parliaments the Courage to dispute his Actions. For though they promis'd to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes in the Prosecution of that War, yet when they had engag'd him in it, they would not part with any Money to defray the Charges of it, till they had stripp'd him of the richest Jewels in the Regal Diadem. But he was much more punish'd in the Consequence of his own Example in assisting those of *Rochester* against their King, whereby he train'd up his Subjects in the School of Rebellion, and taught them to confederate themselves with the Scots and Dutch, to seize upon his Forts and Castles, invade the Patrimony of the Church, and to make use of his own Revenue against himself. In the former Reigns they were for submitting to a Form of Prayer, tho' it was to be one of their own chusing;

but in this, no manner of Form was to be accepted of, the pious Brethren were to pray with the Spirit, and make use of the Weapons of the Flesh, to carry on their Unchristian Designs. The Scots open'd their Mouths first, in order to direct the Brethren in *England*, to know where the Scent lay. The King had there a stout Fleet of Ships at Sea, sufficient to have block'd up all their Havens, and by destroying that small Trade they had amongst themselves, have reduc'd them to his Will and Pleasure. But they had many Friends in the Council of Scotland, repos'd such a Confidence in the Marque of *Hamilton*, who was favour'd with the Royal Ear, and had such Encouragement from their Partizans here in *England*, that they feared nothing less than the Power of the King, or to be enforced to Obedience by the Way of Arms. Confidence of which, they despis'd his Proclamations, which was the only Artillery he made use against the Traitors, when their Disobedience call'd for other Instruments to reduce them. I short, those that were sent to bring them to their Duty, kept a Correspondence with them; and *Hamilton*, whom the King had delegated his Authority to,

his Majesty's High Commissioner, was so far from doing the Business he was sent about, that he agreed to the Expulsion of the Bishops, and the Introduction of that Schism, they had been so long contending for. Hereupon his Majesty took Arms, and forc'd 'em to a Pacification: But his Troops were no sooner drawn from *Scotland*, but they broke the Articles they were sworn to the Observance of; and having kept their Troops in Pay, and sent for their Experienc'd Officers that had enter'd into the Service of foreign Countries, they apply'd themselves to the French Court, which thro' the Artifices of Cardinal *Richelieu*, supported 'em under Hand with Money and Ammunition: They invaded *England* with a powerful Army, whilst his Majesty's Forces were disbanded and sent to their respective Homes. As this Rebellion of theirs had been concerted among the English, so the latter refus'd to raise sufficient Funds to appease it; which made his Majesty dissolve the Parliament then sitting. Hereupon the Rabble, whose Creatures the Generality of the Members were, broke out into open Violence; and to shew their Dislike of the Hierarchy, assaulted *Lambeth-House*, the

Residence of the Archbishop ; and afterwards broke open all the Prisons in Southwark, and releas'd all the Prisoners whom they found committed for Non-conformity. But a Detachment of the Guards suppress'd this Insolence in due time, and their Ringleader, one *Benstead*, was apprehended, arraign'd, condemn'd and executed upon the Statute of the twenty fifth of King *Edward* the Third. This gave the King an Insight of what was then in Agitation amongst his Graceless Subjects, and he was soon confirm'd in his Sentiments upon the Arrival of the Lords *Mandeville* and *Howard* of *Escrugg* at York, where he held his Royal Court, with a Petition, That the present War might be compos'd without Blood-shed ; that a Parliament should be forthwith call'd for Redress of Grieveance, and that the Authors and Advisers of such Grievances as should be there complain'd of, should be brought to condign'd Punishment. All which the King, after having conven'd all the Peers for their Counsel consented to, by the Means of which, he invested the Parliament with the Executive Power, while he was to sit in the Throne with the Ensigns of Royalty, without the Exercise of it. The Scots upon this Compliance

of the King's, were as ready to enter upon a Treaty, as the English were to demand it ; the Management of which was chiefly left to those Lords, that brought the *Petition* ; but the Stipulation being protracted, as it were by Consent, between the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, till the Parliament was ready to sit for the Dispatch of Business, the Members that had Votes in it, got leave to adjourn their Proceedings to *London*, which gave the Scots Opportunity to tamper and cabal, *viva Voce*, with their Brethren in that City, and settle Matters so as they should not fail of Success for the Time to come. I forgot to tell the Reader, That the King had two expensive Wars besides this Rebellion upon his Hands, before the Dissolution of the last Parliament, one with *Spain*, and another with *France* ; and was forc'd to dissolve several, on Account of their refusing the Subsidies that were necessary to carry them on. By these Means the King was oblig'd to make two disadvantageous Treaties of Peace with those two Kings, and to find out particular Ways to raise Money without a Parliament, as Ship-money, &c. all which amounted but to a slender Sum, in respect to the many Millions

lions that have been since expended upon a more unnecessary Account ; I mean, by bringing *France* to such an Accommodation, as by the fourth Article at *Refwick*, was enough to entail War upon us and our Posterity for ever. How small soever the Grievance was , it was enough for them, that it had a Handle to be laid hold on ; accordingly they set their Emissaries at Work, to rail publickly at what had been done through the Force of those Necessities , which themselves had occasion'd. The Members of this new Parliament had no sooner chosen a Speaker, and taken their Places , but a Motion was made, to Impeach the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Earl of *Stafford*. I should have given the last the Precedency, because he was made away, and sent into the Arms of his Redeemer first. *No Bishops*, was the Cry at St. Stephen's Chappel-Doors, and at the King's Coach where-ever he went ; and if any Accident fell out, to cause Displeasure of the Vulgar, if things did not run on in the same Channel they would have it, the Bishops were in the Fault of it. The Rise of any Commodity, the Lowering of Labourers Wages, and the Decay of Trade, was all imputed to them ; and if

one ask'd a Tripe-woman, or a Fish-wife the Reason of their Goods lying upon their Hands ; they were not to seek for an Answer, but were instructed to say, It was all along of the plaguy Bishops. The Frenzy had possess'd 'em so far in those Days, that an Alderman's Daughter, reading St. Peter's Saying, *Christ the Bishop of our Souls*, blotted out the Word *Bishop*, and incerted the Word *Presbyterian* of our Souls ; another zealous Sister expung'd out of her Bible the Word *Lord* wheresoever she found it, *Because the ungodly Prelates were styl'd after that manner*. Having after the Impeachment of Archbishop Laud, prevail'd for the Commitment of ten Bishops more, the House of Lords was so thin, and the King so weak, the Lords, at last, consented to the taking away their Votes in Parliament. Nothing remain'd but his Majesty should pass it into an Act by his Royal Assent, which was extorted from him at Canterbury, and signified by his Message to the Houses eight Days after they had pass'd the Bill. Tho' this Condescension of his, caus'd such an Inquietude in his Temper and Conscience, during the rest of his Life, that he could scarce truly boast of one Day's Felicity, till God was pleas'd to put a final End to the

the Pressures he labour'd under. For the next Vote after this, depriv'd him of his Negative Voice, and put the whole Militia into his Enemies Hands. Which Miscariage we may find him truly sensible of, if we read him in his *Eiusv. Bzr. 12. 2.* after this manner, *That the Injury he has done to the Bishops of England, did as much grieve upon his Conscience, as either the permitting of a wrong Worship to be set up in Scotland, or suffering Innocent Blood to be shed under Colour of Justice.* His Royal Father's Words were to be verified, *an no Bishop no King,* was by his Example to be admitted for a Maxim of receiving Authority. His faithful Councillor, the Earl of Stafford being taken off from assisting him, by the Sword of Justice, and his Oracle in all Adversities; the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury remov'd from his Presence; he found himself oblig'd by his Enemies to pass the Triennial Bill to fling away the Rights of the Star Chamber, the High Commission, and the Coercive Power of Bishops; to part with all his Claim to Tonnage and Poundage to Ship-money, and the Act for Knighthood, and by retrenching the Walks of his Forrests and Chases, to leave his Game to the Destruction of each Boor and Peasant.

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Now it was that his Majesty began to open his Eyes, too late ; and upon the Parliament's insisting on having the Royal Navy, the Tower of *London*, and all Castles and Forts in their Possession, notwithstanding his most gracious Message to this Effect, *That he would equal, if not exceed all Acts of Favour which any of his Predecessors had extended to the People of England* ; He retir'd to *York*, where the Gentlemen of the County, for the greatest part, were so Loyal, as to offer themselves to be his Majesty's Guard. The Parliament had before taken one for theirs, but whether they imagin'd the King's Innocence was such, as to need none, or they fear'd they should want another Opportunity to take Arms at ; they voted this to be down-right Levying of War. The Preachers were instantly order'd to sound the Trumpet of Sedition, and cry'd out *To your Tents, O Israel* ; the Godly were invited to bring in their Money, Plate, Jewels and other Moveables, under pretence of carrying on the Cause of God : The People of all Counties were reported to be under a general Disatisfaction against the Bishops and Liturgy ; when to evince the contrary, several Petitions were presented to his Majesty, while at *York*, and

and which were printed and subscribed by two hundred eighty two Lords and Knights, one thousand seven hundred and forty Esquires and Gentlemen of Note six hundred and thirty one Doctors of Divinity, and no fewer than forty four thousand five hundred and fifty Free-holders to shew however misguided the Rabble were, and biggotted to their pretended Inspiration-Mongers, the Majority of the Better sort of People were for the Religion and Law establish'd. Remonstrances Declarations and Manifesto's are the Fore-runners of Acts of Hostilities. And there were not wanting Publications of that Nature, to varnish over their detested Rebellion; Texts of Scripture flew about like Hail in their several Congregations, and the Prophets and Apostles were brought in Head and Shoulders to vindicate the Cause which these Fiends in Saints Cloathing were going to undertake; and he was a Malignant that dar'd to say they were not *Fighting the Lord's Battles*, while they were at War with the *Lord's Anointed*. They were ready to prove the Legality of it from St. Paul to the Hebrews, where it is said, *Without shedding of Blood there is no Remission*. Perverting the Text as much as they did

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the People by the means of it. To enter into the Detail of these Rebels, would be needless ; what makes to our Purpose, is not to take notice of the Journals of Battles or Sieges, nor to be particular as to the Occurrences that befel either Party ; but to shew that Injustice got the better of Right, Faction of Loyalty, and Anarchy of Decency and Order, so far, that Wickedness being sanctified with Success, the best of Kings was sold as a Sacrifice to those that sought after his Life, as our blessed Saviour had been before him, and deliver'd into the Hands of his Enemies, whose *very Mercies were cruel*. Nor was it enough for them to be possess'd of his Person and Estate, and to *bind their King with Chains*, as was boasted from the Pulpit ; they knew Villains cou'd be never safe, while the Objects of Villany were so, and took *Counsel together*, like the Jews against the blessed Jesus, *how to destroy him*. When Death is determined, the Means how to bring it about are seldom difficult to be contriv'd ; neither wanted those any long Study to turn *Murtherers*, that had been so prompt and expeditious in shewing themselves *Rebels*. The People had been taught, it was Lawful to take Arms against their Prince, and

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*Calvin's Doctrine of being Major Singul-
sed Minor Universis* (and for that Reason
accountable to them who hold all their
Privileges and Immunities from his Roy-
al Favour) had been so very often incul-
cated to them, that even the Authority of
the Scripture gave way to it, and the Gol-
pel that says, *He that resisteth the Power
receiveth unto himself Damnation*, was
flung aside to forward its Admission in the
room of it. Not to dwell upon a Tragedy
the past Age will ever be mention'd with
Indignation for, the present Abhors (ex-
cepting such, who being of the same cor-
rupt Principles with the Regicides of
those Days, are in Love with their Practi-
ces) and that which is to come, will read
with Confusion and Amazement; he was
adjudg'd by a Pretended *High Court of
Justice*, had *Things that he knew not law
to his Charge*; was declar'd a Traytor by
his trayterous Subjects, was found guilty
of High Treason by the worst of Crimi-
nals, and had Sentence pass'd on him, as
if according to Law, when he himself
was the Fountain of all Law and Justice.
His own Domesticks were with-held from
him, during his Preparations for Eterni-
ty, his Chaplains denied him till the last
Moments, the Priviledge of an ordinary

Offer-

Offender refus'd him, when he was led forth *as a Sheep to the Slaughter*, who before the Shearers is dumb, so he open'd not his Mouth, because it was God's doing : When he ascended from the Scaffold into those blessed Regions prepared for the Just, where he now converses with the Prophets, Saints and Martyrs, and enjoys a Crown he can never be dispossess'd of. His Enemies and rebellious Subjects, having in one thing kept their Words with him (*viz.*) That they would make him a glorious King : Though they denied him the Funeral Rites of being buried like one, by not giving Leave but to some few of his Domesticks, to see him laid in the Ground even as a private Gentleman. Thus died all that was valuable, and *the Breath of our Nostrils, the Beauty of Israel* departed from us ; with him the true Religion was exil'd, and Justice that still kept him Company, fled away, leaving Miseries and Devastion, Prophaneness and Impiety, Tyranny and Oppression to fill up *the Measure of our Iniquity*. Till it pleas'd God, after the Death of the Usurper, to defeat the Counsels of these vain *Achitophels*, and in Pursuance of his Heavenly Decrees, to restore our Native, Rightful and Lawful Sovereign King *Charles the Second,*

Second, after being with-held from his Inheritance somewhat more than twelve Years. This Prince was call'd to the Throne at a Juncture, when his Enemies not so much as dream'd of it, and was receiv'd by the joyn't Consent of those very Persons who had devoted his sacred Head to a perpetual Exile. The Nobility, Gentry, the Citizens and the Commonalty strove to out do one another in the Testimonies of their Affection, and those that before bawl'd out their *Crucifice's*, sung *Hosannah's* openly. With what Sincerity they did it, those that are better acquainted with their Practices can inform us; but that they did it, hundred of Eyes and Ears now in being can testify. This Prince came over with all the Opportunities that could have been wish'd for, of totally suppressing this Viperous Brood. The Resentment of his Father's Death, the barbarous Usage of himself, the Murther of his chief Friends who took Arms for him against the Usurper, cry'd out for Vengeance; but he had learn'd so much from his Father's Example, *to do Good to those that despightfully us'd him*, that he contented himself, with satisfying the *Manes* of the Dead with a few of the Regicides. Some People impute this to General Monk's Advice.

ce, who having been a rigid Puritan himself, retain'd some Tenderness for the Party, whose Doctrines he had not then totally forsaken, which made him interceed with his Majesty on their behalf ; others say, That the Gentlemen who were outlaw'd with his Majesty, and compos'd his little Privy Council beyond the Seas, for giving their Opinion, that he ought to prefer and oblige his Enemies, in bringing them over to his Interest, since his Friends would be his Friends still, and those that had stood by him till his Accession to the Throne without any Reward, would continue under the same Dispositions of Loyalty, till another Opportunity should offer itself for their Advancement. The last of which Opinions seems the most probable, though he seem'd to take both. For his Majesty was no sooner fix'd at Whitehall, but the Lords Manchester, Say and Sele, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper were admitted into his most Honourable Privy Council. By the Means of which Ministers, notwithstanding the Act for Uniformity, they had the Liberty of exercising their unapostolical Worship, and were let into the Knowledge of every thing that was in Agitation at Court. These were their Intercessors upon any Breach of the Law, and the King was told from their Mouths, *That what*

50 *The History of Faction, &c.*

had been done, might be done again. As a noble Peer in our Days, has since worded it, When instead of giving the Royal Assent to an Act of Indemnity, had he destroy'd all the Rigidies and Parricides, and pass'd a Law to confiscate all the Estates of such who were any way concern'd in the late horrid Rebellion, with a Clause in the said Act, to disable all Officers of the Army from a Collonel and upwards, all Lawyers, from a Barrister at Law and upwards, all Clergy-men, from a Bachelor of Divinity and upwards, with all Civilians, who had ever subscrib'd to the Parliamentary Authority, or taken the Covenant, from bearing any publick Employment in the three Kingdoms; the Faction entirely been broken and dissolv'd, and the King been rendred able to provide for his honest Friends, who had faithfully stuck to the Cause of the Crown, the Church establish'd, and the Laws of the Land, being despoil'd of their Fortunes and Estates on Account of their Loyalty. But the Act of Indemnity being pass'd in *England*, and sometime after in *Scotland*, a considerable Man among the Rebels, said in my Hearing, at *Edenborough*, upon the Regulating the Corporation there, *That it made all People equal in the King's Esteem*, which at that time gave Occasion to a Melancholy

ly Reflexion. We are to understand that such Ministers as the King brought over with him, had been Strangers to Mony for some Years, and they were too intent upon getting it into their Possession, to mind the King's or their Country's Interest. The Faction was Rich, and their ill-gotten Pelf broke thro' the Ties of Engagements they were under to their own Party, and found ways of preferring all or most of those who had any share of Power in the late Usurpation. Accordingly some were made Baronets, some Knights, some had Preferments at Court, Offices of Trust and Places of great Profit, while the poor Cavalier made his Suit to no purpose, and having no Cloaths to his Back, contented himself with wearing this Motto about him, *Mea Virtute, me involvo,* This and other Miscarriages, by late Historians have been imputed to Chancellor *Hide's* parsimonious and provident Temper, tho' it matters not who did it, that it was done is even apparent in these Days, the Children having since prov'd disobedient by reason of the ill Treatment of their Fathers. From thence sprung the many Miseries we have since undergone, from thence that our King was forc'd once more to visit a strange Land, and have his Support from an Alien's Table, from thence, that Plots came

in Fashion again, and Sedition, notwithstanding its late Suppression, dar'd openly to shew its Face; for his Majesty had not sat long upon the Throne, but they were for playing the old Game again, and under Pretence of removing evil Councillors from him, and advancing his Honour and Interest; an Impeachment was drawn up against the Earl of *Clarendon*, his chief Minister, by the Parliament then sitting, the King was forc'd to part with the best and most faithful Servant that belong'd to him and that noble Lord who knew the Spring and Movements of the Party, and was more conversant in their subtle Device than any Royalist beside, was forc'd to end his Days in another Exile, and in the same Kingdom where his Master and his persecuted Family had before found a generous Entertainment.

This bold Stroke made them pass onto one more insolent and daring, and taking Advantage of the King's Compliance with them, so far, as not to have Courage to skreen his chief Minister, and his only Brother's Father-in-Law; they resolv'd to strike at the Royal Authority, in the Person of the Duke of *York*, after having insinuated to the People, That it was upon his Account the great Sicknes and the Fire of *London* broke out. The first, } He wa

the remote Cause of by calling down God's Judgment upon the Land, by his Apostacy to the Church of *Rome*, when they themselves occasion'd the Change of his Religion, by making him seek his Bread in a foreign Country: And the last, They gave out, He was the immediate Occasion of, when several Incendiaries of their own pernicious Sect were arraign'd, try'd, found guilty at the *Old Baily* for it, and afterwards executed at *Tyburn*, as the Gazets of those times will inform us. These Serpentine Suggestions, that were whisper'd into the Men of Innovations Ears, by the Means of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, carry'd such Force with them, that a Majority of the House of Commons gave Credit to 'em, and after they had in vain attempted to bring the Duke of *York*, nay, even his Majesty, into a Plot against themselves, by the Means of that infamous Affidavit-Monster, *Titus Oates*, they fix'd upon a Bill of Exclusion to bring about their unnatural and barbarous Designs. Monarchy was a Sting that continually gawl'd them, and the only Yoke (besides Episcopacy and the ten Commandments) they thought incompatible with their *Christian*, or rather *Antichristian* Liberty. To be rid therefore of this Bondage, no Stone was to be left unturn'd, no Villany unat-

tempted. The right Heir was to be laid aside, and all Hereditary Claim to be post-pn'd, that the Kingdom might be made Elective, and they give an Example to Posterity, by raising a King of their own making. The Tool they pitch'd upon for their Choice (I forbear to name him out of Respect to his Father's Memory) had neither Parts sufficient to countermine their Contrivances, nor Interest enough to oppose their Commands, whensoever they should be pleas'd to call him to an Account with a *Redde Rationem Villicationis tuae*, and his Title to the Sovereignty being no better than their own, by the same Power they could create him, they could also annihilate him, which would be a certain and infallible way to bring the Constitution upon the Foot of a Commonwealth, and put the Exercise of a Despotical and more than Regal Authority once more into their Hands. I speak from my own Experience, being a Member of Parliament when the Bill was brought into the House, and also one of Shaftsbury's Creatures some time, till I perceiv'd what he drove at, under the Notion of consulting Ways and Means to redress Grievances and Abuses, that had crept into the Administration, which made me leave him and his Accomplices, and come over to

the Court-party. As Faction had as many Shapes as *Proteus*, so it was resolv'd to have more Names, and was call'd *Whiggism* at this Juncture, in order to conceal its old Practices under a new Title. But the Lords discover'd the old forty one Leer in its Countenance, and how it squinched towards intestine Commotions, wherefore the Bill was no sooner brought up to their House from the Commons, but (tho' not without a God-a-mercy to the Bishoppes) they kick'd it out and sent it packing from whence it came. Since Matters could not be brought to bear to their Purpose, under the Form of Law, it was to be done under a Pretext of maintaining the Gospel. It was whisper'd from one Ear to another, that the King was an Atheist, the Duke an Idoltor, and the whole Court was over-run with Weeds of Immorality and Prophaneness, that Whores and Dogs had abundance of more Obscenitance shewn 'em than his Majesty's Disenting Subjects, that the *Pacta Conventa*, the Contract between the King and the People was actually broken, that they were absolv'd from their Allegiance, and since they could expect much worse Usage from the Successor of the Son of *Nebat who made Israel to sin*, they ought to extirpate 'em out of the Land of the Living.

Such was the Cant among the pretended Brethren, and my good Lord Shaftesbury, for the Edification of the Saints, caus'd two Sermons to be preach'd, the one in the Morning, the other in the Afternoon: The first from the Words of the Apostle, *Who will deliver me from this Body of Sin?* The last from the Answer of Rehobeam to the Congregation of Israel, *My least Part shall be bigger than my Father's Loyns.* Now where as my Father did burthen you with an heavy Yoke, I will yet make your Yoke heavier: *My Father hath chastiz'd you with Rods, but I will correct you with Scorpions.* Both which Texts was wrested and tortured to such an End, that it was not long before Rumbald, and the rest of his Conspirators form'd that horrid Assassination at the Rye-house, and the Protestant Joynier and the rest of his righteous Fellow-Communicants, arm'd themselves to take off those illustrious Remora's, that hindred the Progress of the wicked Contrivances they had taken in hand, to subvert the Government and Church Establish'd, and over-whelm both with an Inundation of Impiety and Prophaneness. But it pleas'd God to detect these Consultations, and cause them to fall into the Pit they had digg'd for their Sovereign and his Brother. The Conspirators were exemplarily pun-

shed

shed, and the Master Key that unlock'd all their Secrets, and was at the Bottom of all their Designs, fled over to *Holland* to dye there amongst Rebels that had so much trespass'd upon the Mildness of the Government, as not to deserve to be suffer'd to live any longer among 'em here. Treason ceas'd to be in Being, while the Patron of it ceas'd to shew himself among the Traytors, and their Fear of being discover'd, not the Principles, made the Party leave off being troublesome, during the rest of this Monarch's Reign, who by commanding the Laws aginst Sectaries and Nonconformists to be put in Execution, and by being against an Act of Toleration, which kept them from Caballing together at their unlawful Assemblies : Which if he had not done, he might have liv'd the rest of his Time very Peaceably, anticipated the Fate of his Successor by his own, and for all that I know, might have fallen under the same Dilemma with his unfortunate Brother ! Who, was *a Prince of their Vows and their Hopes*, as their Addresses speak, which they presented him at the Beginning of his Reign, when he had granted 'em free Liberty of Conscience. A Concession that made them Equal to the Church of *England*, in his Favour, and inspir'd 'em with such a Spirit of Ambition, that

that they could not rest, till they were
permost, and had the Power in their Hand.
In order to this, they joyn'd with the Pa-
pists to take of the Penal Laws and the
Test; and to shew that nothing should be
wanting in them to destroy the Church
enter'd into a Confederacy with those ver-
Recusants from whose Liturgies they
found Fault with our Institutions for being
deriv'd. But as all Mankind lean
towards their own Perswasions, so this un-
happy Prince, not to be an Exception to
general Rule, was indulgent to his ow
and thinking it enough, and as much
they pretended to desire, that they ha
the true Exercise of their Religion, und
the Enjoyment of the Royal Protectio
step'd a little aside from the Practice of
Ancestors, and admitted some few of the
Romish Communion amongst his Pro-
stant Domesticks, as the Earl of Peter-
rough, and others that serv'd him who
Duke of York. The Whigs were the first
that took Alarm at these Proceedings, and
tho' they had all they ask'd for, in a Tol
eration granted 'em by their Sovereign
Indulgence, to shew they had not so much
as they hop'd for, they cry'd out upon the
Infringements of the Law, when accord
ing to their Sense and Acceptation, no Sta
tute had been violated, had they been pre
ferre

ed in the Roman Catholicks stead, tho' they were under the same Predicament as Places of Trust and Preferment with Papists, the same Laws that excluded them, excluding both. The Duke of Monmouth was still living, though under Exile in Holland, and one who had been in inspiracies against his Father, was to be encouraged to rise up in Rebellion against King. 'Twas not thought convenient at that Juncture to lay the Stress of their Grievances upon his Majesty's Favour to Popish Dissenters, lest he might be equally thought blameable for what he had granted to them. They had more provoking Pretences to lay hold of, the King was poison'd, was their daily course, and who should do it but his Brother, who was the next to succeed him. Besides, he and his Troops were riding away with Liberty and Property, as fast as their Legs could carry them, and was against *Magna Charta*, *Hengham*, *Overden* and *Plowden* to keep up a standing Army, tho' he pay'd all out of his own Purse, without one Pennyworth of Taxes, when these very Men would have consented to one, nay, what is more, were earnest for it at the Peoples Expence, in his Successor's Days: Upon this, and some others Perswasions, who look'd upon him as

as an Obstacle to their ambitious Design; the poor deluded Duke of *Monmouth* arm'd himself, while the same Hands that furnish'd him with Ammunition and Stores in *Holland*, gave Notice of every Motion and what Station his Ships were to take, not so much out of Kindness to his Majesty as themselves, having then Matters of the same Nature upon their Hands, but intended to be better concert'd. But his Pretensions to the Crown were fallacious, his Declaration barbarous, and his Crime unnatural, so he met with the same Fate as he was unhappily deserving of, and his Rebellion being crush'd before it was got to a Head, the Duke was taken Prisoner and executed as in Causes of Out-laws for High Treason, with several more of the Conspirators. At which the Dissemblers address'd his Majesty again with abundance of seeming Joy, for their own Disappointments. The King, who in his own Temper was the best of Princes, was told by the Priests, by whom he suffered himself to be too much directed, That he had nothing to fear after this Defeat; that he ought lay hold on this Opportunity to establish their Religion, and bring us under the See of *Rome* again; and he gave such implicate Faith to his Confessor and the rest about him, that he introduc'd them

sent into the Council, who gave such an audience to several Protestant Peers of that most Honourable Assembly, as to make them fling up their Places and leave the Court, which were fill'd by Gentlemen of their own Communion. The Council being thus purg'd of the Pillars that supported the Church, 'twill not be difficult to imagine that the Result of it for the future, would in no wise be for its Advantage. Accordingly a High Commission was given out in Relation to Ecclesiastical Affairs. *Magdalene Colledge in Oxford*, was made a Seminary for Popish Priests and Jesuits, and the Bishops imprison'd. As by the Advice of the Earl of Sunderland, then Secrerary of State, who, *Judas* like, betray'd his Master with a Kiss, and vendred his own Damnation, by turning Apostate from the true Religion, that he might ruine his Prince for being of the *C.* A States-man finish'd in Infidelity, and Hypocrisie, without Honesty, without Gratitude, without any thing Praiseworthy, but a deep Insight into the Knowledge of the most refin'd Politicks. Every Step that was made at the English Court, was by his Means communicated to that of the Hague, and tho' the Marques of Alba-sor and Ville, gave timely Notice of the Dutch Preparations to invade us; the King was so full'd

lull'd asleep by this Syren of a Minister that they were ready to set Sail, before His Majesty thought of drawing his Forces together to receive them. My Regiment was then in *Kent*, and quarter'd at *Camber*, *Deal*, *Faversham*, and the Places adjacent, and I had no Orders to march till three Days after the News was brought that the Enemy was landed at *Torbay*, which in my Opinion was a great Mistake; had our Regular Forces been dispos'd the Way, as our Envoy at the *Hague*, who by intercepted Letters, had got Advice of their Desigⁿs directed, and gave Notice to *Sunderland*, if they had miscarry'd in their Attempts, and been forc'd to put to Sea again, *Re in facta*. But Providence so order'd it, that this honest Secretary of State preferr'd the Good of his Country, before his Allegience to his King, and had so par'd his Conscience for the Publick Utility that he did not make known the Purpose of those Letters to his Majesty before it was too late, and the Prince of *Orange* had taken Possession of *Exeter*. The Ecclesiastical Commission had been abolish'd, the depriv'd Members of *Magdalen College* had been restor'd, and the Bishops released at the Rumour of this Invasion, but this did not abate the the Resentments of the

people, tho' it took from the Grievances of Subject, and they look'd upon it as an Act of Justice done out of mere Necessity, and the Exigence of the Times, not out of any voluntary Impulse of the King's position: Wherefore they joyn'd his Highness of Orange's Forces on all sides, by the Encouragement of having a Free Parliament, &c. in that Prince's Declaration, Whigg and Tory were once in their Lives of the same side, tho' not with the same Intentions. The Church-Men adher'd to the Prince, in Hopes by his means to settle themselves upon the same Basis of Authority, which was allow'd them their undoubted Right in the present Reign, and that all Male-administrations should be redress'd for the future, were they of what Nature soever. But the Dissenters had a far more different Prospect in View, they joyn'd with the Puritan Church to be enabled to get the Advantage over her, and render themselves capable of obtaining Means to destroy her. They knew that their Saviour and Deliverer, would yield to the Importunities of good People, though he made not this dangerous Expedition for the sake of the Kingdom, but the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, they were satisfy'd that Education was in the Calvinistical Per-

Perswasion, and question'd not but he would have a more than ordinary Respect for the Principles he had been bred up in the Practice of ; they were in hopes that Father's Part in him would have had such an Ascendant over his *Mother's*, that no one Virtue belonging to the *Stuarts*, would shew that he deriv'd his Descent from them, and that he would suffer no other Religion to be uppermost, but such as bore the Resemblance of his own. They push'd 'em forward to give out, That King *James* the Second had forfeited the Crown, and at last made the Throne of that unfortunate Monarch be declar'd Vacant. Not but several worthy Members were of the same Opinion, and out of Gratitude to their Deliverer, were presenting him with the Imperial Diadem ; but as I have intimated before for quite different Ends, so that between Desertion and Abdication down fell the Prince's Authority, that his eldest Daughter, Nephew and Son-in-law might be invested with it, while the late King and his afflicted Family, after unhearing of Indignities offer'd him by his own Subjects, was oblig'd once more to be Penitent to the French-Court. The Executive Power was in King *William* ; and the first thing that fell heavy upon the Church

church, which was the greatest of her Mis-
fortunes, was the unhappy Divisions among
her own Sons. An Oath was to be taken to
their new Elected Majesties, by all Persons

Offices and Employments whatsoever,
within such a limited Time; and no one,
whether Clergy-man, or Lay-man, from the
highest to the lowest Degree that refus'd
was not to be continued in any Place, Pre-
sent, or Trust. Several of the Ecclesia-
tical Order, as well as the Civil, were

The Queenish; among the former, Dr. Sher-
lock, Master of the Temple, but a Penny-
dram or two of Bishop Overal's Oil of Eva-
geline having been administred to him, that,
and the Deanery of St. Paul's, drove down
the Bone that stuck in his Throat, and he
could have swallowed half a hundred more
of the same Nature when his Hand was in,
this made his Way so glibly.

But those who had been the Ornaments
and Lights of the Church; the Majority of
them for their Non-compliance with their
Daughters Commands, against the sacred In-
junctions of their God, were call'd, *The Gold-
en Candlesticks*, were now set at nought, and
had in no more Estimation, than if they had
never undergone Imprisonment for Consci-
ence sake. They are Headstrong Prelates, said
Executive miscreant Sons of Belial, or they might
have dissembled with King James's Govern-
ment, as we did, advis'd him, made him Pro-
mises

mises of Life and Fortune, done whatever he bid 'em, and yet left him in the Lurch, like a great many others of the same Coat. But they are scrupulous, and much Good may their Scruples do 'em. These were the Meek, Pious and Learned Dr. Sancroft, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Seraphick Dr. Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Evangelical Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely, the Vigilant Dr. Lake, Bishop of Chichester, the Resolute and Undaunted Dr. White, Bishop of Peterborough, the Unchangeable Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich and the Irreproachable Dr. Frampton, Bishop of Worcester, with Dr. Hicks, Dean of Worcester, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Prebendary of Windsor, and many others of lesser Note and Distinction. That these differ'd in Opinions from the rest of their Brethren, was of great Detriment to the Church, since no one but will allow such valuable Names would have kept her from losing that Esteem she has got rid of by the Means of some of their Successors. It is neither civil nor safe to point out who they are, but a Man may affirm without Offence to good Manners or Truth, had all the Brethren that remain'd undepriv'd, shar'd half the Zeal of these bright Luminaries of Faith and Sincerity, we had not been to seek at this Day, for the farther Security of the Protestant Religion, as establish'd by Act of Parliament. But the Government was pleas'd to make 'em

em Delinquents, and we are not to interfer with their August Deliberations, tho' had they been continued in their Bishopricks and Benefices, and a Dispensation allow'd em for some time longer, before they were wholly remov'd, to try their Behaviour in, doubtless it would have been found as Christian and Exemplary in Office, as it has been shown to be Inoffensive and Harmless out of nay, more, since the Neceſſity and pinching Circumstances of ſome of the inferior Clergy, have made 'em have Recourſe to their Pens to get Money, by justifying their Non-concurrence with their Brethren, as ore than few have done of late Years; when they had not been ejected from their Liings, no Argument by way of Contradiſti on had been brought to amuse the Vulgar, or ſpend the good Opinion they conceived of his or that Perswasive to an implicit Obedience. I would not here be miſtaken, or call'd to Question, for ſuspecting the Legality of the Government ſet over us by God's own Appointmeſt; I am neither ſo bad an English Man as to entertain a ſingle Thought contrary to the Good of the Conſtitution now in being, nor ſo presumptuous to comitt that Thought to the Publick, if I did: However, to go on with my Discouſe, I muſt ask Leave to repeat an old Story that comes within the Sphere of my own parti culiar Knowledge, and may not ſeem much

from the Purpose of the foregoing Relation, In Oliver's Days, a certain honest Country Parson, who had fall'n under the Statute of Sequestration, was conven'd before the Council for preaching to a select Congregation without a License, and ask'd his Reasons for so doing. He told his Red-Nos'd Highness, he would fetch them presently, they were but at the Stair's Head, and in he came with his Wife and Children in his Hand, and offer'd to leave them with the Usurper and his Council, who were able to keep 'em without Preaching for their daily Bread, since it was not in his Power to do it. *Come, come, Friend, said Oliver, this is no Place to be jocose in : Will you give me your Word to offend no more in this Nature, or you must away to Prison ?* Which he did with much ado ; but as he was going away mutter'd out to himself, *If I must keep my Word the Commonwealth shall dearly pay for it Please your Highness,* cry'd one of the sanctify'd Sinners, at the Board, *He threatens to do us a Mischief.* With that he was call'd back again, and ask'd, *What it was he so mischievously mumbl'd out by himself ? Nothing but the Commonwealth should pay dearly for being silenc'd.* *How, Sirrah,* reply'd the Man that never paid his Landlord for the Rent of his Palace, *Sure you won't be as good as your Word.* Yes, but I will, reply'd Orthodox, *I must get Bread for my Family, and desig-*

to turn Quack-Doctor, and if one Pill does not do more Harm than ten Texts, Good-night to my Understanding, I have no Right to Divination. The Usurper smil'd at his Answer, gave him a License to preach, so as he meddl'd not with State-Affairs, and order'd him a hundred Pounds for the subsistence of himself and Family. The Application comes naturally enough to the Non-jurors of these Days, and to those that are over and above pressing upon them, I leave it. To return to the Methods that were taken by the Party to Elbow themselves into the Government under this King's Administration : It may not be improper to lay down for unquestionable Authority, that Sunderland, tho' he did not appear as a publick Minister of State, because of the Prejudice the Church had conceiv'd against him, by reason of his Treachery, manag'd Affairs behind the Curtain from the beginning, and in order to ingratiate himself with the Dissenters, who might be said to love the Traitor, being of their own Complexion, made what Interest he could with his Majesty to bring 'em into Credit and Esteem at Court. The Tolleration-Bill was pass'd into an Act, previous to their Advancement, several Attainders and Outlawries were revers'd, and they could ask nothing that was denied 'em, thro' that noble Peer's Intercession. The

Bishopricks that had been declar'd Vacant, were fill'd up with Men of *Moderation*, for now that Name was in Fashion, and the Primate of *England* was suppos'd to be their Patron and Protector, insomuch, that Mr. *Tho. Firmin*, a known Socinian and Dissenter, was frequently seen sitting with him in his Coach, and more often at his Table. His *Closet* was open to their Consultations; and things were so manag'd while he continued Head of the Church, that scarce a Deanery or Archdeaconry was given away, but by Recommendation to the Throne and Suffragan Bishop, it fell into such a Hand as wish'd well to Comprehension. This was done in order to get a Majority in the lower House of Convocation, and model 'em so that in Case a Union should be recommended once more between the Church and the Dissenters, that House might be no longer a Stumbling-block to the Saints, but comply with them in their Ceremonies, their Religion, nay even their Benefices upon a fitting Occasion. To keep the Church Establish'd in a good Humour, the Marques of *H---*, and the D— of *L—* presided successively in the Council; for those of the other Interest, had render'd 'em jealous of each other, to be at one and the same time at the Board together; neither was it for their Service it should; for either of them had been a Counterpoise for the Earl of *Sunderland*

had

had the Benefit of the King's Ear. The Great Seal was manag'd by Commission, till at last a certain Gentleman, who had many more Skilful in the Law, whose Age and Experience might have recommended them to the Royal Favour before himself, jump'd over all their Heads into the first seat of Justice. 'Twas now Matters began to shew themselves more openly, and the business of the Church being done in Scotland, Episcopacy suppress'd, Lay-elders admitted into the Choirs and Cathedrals, and the poor Glencoe Men massacred in cold blood for no Offence, unless it was for receiving such barbarous Guests into their Houses and Homes, and by, no one dare say, whose Command. 'Twas high Time, our well-natur'd Brethren said, the Tables should be turn'd upon us here in England. Removal upon Removal, gave us Cause to think we should have no Friends left at Court in a little Time. Lampoon upon Lampoon accosted the Members of Parliament that had any Interest in the House of Commons, and it was almost Criminal to vote against the Encroachments of a Power that prey'd upon the Publick Treasury, misapply'd the Funds, and enrich'd itself by the Necessities of the People. Reformation was the Pretence of these Depredations, yet after all these Changes and Places in the Church and State, so far were the three Na-

tions from their promis'd and expected Reformation, that they grew daily worse and worse, and sickning upon the Physicians Hands, fell at last into a kind of Libertinism and Prophaneness. These pretended Reformers indeed, made a thorough Reformation in our Purses, but never endeavour'd to procure it either in Church or Commonwealth, but rather crucify'd both with St. Peter's Crucifixion, the Heels upwards and the Head downwards. For as for the one, tho' they cast out the unclean Spirit of Popery, yet they brought in not *seven* (as the Gospel speaketh) but rather seventy other unclean Spirits more wicked than the former. So that this Island was a Pantheon, a Temple for all Gods and Religions. Of which Reformation-Men we may truly say with the Author of the History of Independency, (*Part I p. 140.*) *These are they that with Hananiah brake the wooden Yoke from our Neck, (Jer. 28. 13.) and put on a Yoke of Iron; free us from a little Ship-money thrice in an Age, and impose as much at once for a Monthly Tax, quit us of the Monopolies of Tobacco, and set up Excise upon Bread and Beer. The first easeth the wanton, riotous, rich Man, and the latter grindeth the Needy and Poor.* Yet these are thy Gods, O London, these are the Idol Calves the People have set up and do worship: *These be the Molochs to whom ye sacrifice.* Our Fleets, our Treasures, our

Troops

Troops, nay even that very Liberty and Property they gave 'emselves out to be such Defenders of, were altogether at their Devotion, till it pleas'd God a Parliament was chosen, which was neither over-aw'd or over-numbered from making Inquest into Publick Miscalriages. The King of *Spain*'s longing Indisposition grew upon him more and more, so that his Recovery was wholly despair'd of, which made the French King look about him, in Relation to the Succession, that in all likelihood would devolve to the House of *Austria*, especially if he should be at open War with that Nation at the Time of his Majesty's Decease. This oblig'd him to make some Overtures for a Peace with *Spain* separately; but those not taking Effect with the Spaniards, who were too grateful to Desert the Confederacy, after it had laid such Obligations upon 'em, Monsieur *d' Calliere*, the French Agent at the *Hague*, had Orders to offer Conditions of Peace to all the Potentates that had taken Arms against his Master. The Plenipotentiaries arriv'd, and the Preliminaries settled. The *Short-liv'd* Peace was concluded at last in the *Palace of Reswick*, and his Gallick Majesty had the Satisfaction to see, that though all the Ministers of the Protestant Princes in *Europe* were present at *Reswick*, so very little Care was taken of the Protestant Interest, that the fourth Article would soon

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soon Embroil their Affairs again without any other Accident. And yet this very Article was sign'd and subscrib'd to, by the Ministers of King *William*, who was the avow'd Protector of the Protestant Cause, and had taken such Pains to deliver us for the sake of the Protestant Religion. This *Peace* was sworn to on all sides to be Perpetual, and Embassies were exchang'd with *France*, in order to keep up a Correspondence between the two Kings. Though I cannot pass by this Observation, That K. *W.* to shew his great Love to the English Nation, would pitch upon no other than a *Foreigner* to be his Ambassador Extraordinary, either because *England* had no Gentlemen of Sense, Wit, Quality, and Address enough to carry on the Negotiation, or because this Gentleman had concerted some Affairs between the Marshal *de Buflers* and himself, that were not to be communicated to another Hand. Whatever the Reason was, never was such a Publick Entry made as then, the Magnificence of his Coaches and Liveries, the Number of his led Horses, with each a Groom to look after it, and the noble Appearance of the English Gentlemen that attended him to his Publick Audience, and compos'd his Retinue, was so surprizing, that *France* had never seen the like in any Age before. The Success of this noble Peer's Negotiations, is

a Secret to this Day ; and it remains a disputable Question, Whether the Advantages the English Nation gain'd by it, would in any wise answer the Expence of it : However, he return'd home, after having spent an Immense Sum, doubtless for our Good, (though we ought to thank him if we knew the Particulars) got the Name of a Gentleman of Address and Greatness of Spirit, and left an *Indelible Reproach* upon the *English* with the *French* Nation, who gave out in publick, that we should be forc'd to send over to *Holland* for another Ambassador, since we had none among our selves capable of that Employment. We are not to imagine, for Civility's sake, but that this Gentleman defray'd his own Charges ; he was Rich enough, without drawing Bills upon the Bank of *Amsterdam* to answer those Ex-pences, if they had stood him in fourscore thousand Pounds, as had been reported, out of his English Acquisitions ; for the King had been very liberal to him, (though he unhappily miss'd of the Principality of *W---les*) in his Donations, and he had that Wisdom and Fore-sight, to turn all his Grants of the Forfeited Estates into Ready Money. But some People will not hold their Tongues be it never so dangerous and unadvised, and give out the Nation paid all his Disbursements, and Bills were drawn from the Treasury for that Purpose; though

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the Reader must pardon me, if I leave it as a mute Point, and declare that I am too *Old*, and he's too *Rich* for me to run the Risque of a *Premunire* on that Account. On the part of the King of *France*, came over as Ambassador Extraordinary, the Count *de Tallard* (now Marshal of *France*, and her Majesty's Prisoner of War at *Nottingham*, who was no sooner arriv'd, but the Party who were then declining in the House of Commons, and who stood in need of Artifices to support themselves, gave out, that he brought over vast Sums in Bills and Specie, to distribute among the Antagonists which were such Members as were in the Church's Interest, for all such as were solicitous for its Welfare and Security, that would not blindly submit to their Tenants, and run Headlong towards the Kingdom's Impoverishment, in leaving all things to the Discretion of the Ministry, were called *Church-Papists*, *Jacobites*, and *French Pensioners*. This was given out in a certain printed Ballad, said to be written by a certain Club of Great Men, which was then held not far from the King's Head Tavern in *Holbourn*, wherein all that shew'd any Concern for the Legal Constitution, or had the Courage to stem the Tide of the Ministry, which was then rowling in upon us, were branded with Infamy. Such as Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*,

Mr.

Mr. Robert Harley, Sir Bartholomew Share,
Mr. Harcourt (now Sir Simon) &c. The
Mob took the Hint, for they had learn'd
heir *Cae* to a Tittle, and gave it out for
Gospel in an Instant, nay, the Story was im-
prov'd, and gather'd like a Snow-ball, as it
was puish'd forward, there were not wan-
ing such as would enter into Particulars,
old us, That this very *Distribution* was
made at an *Appointment* at *Cards*, nam'd the
very *House*, which was a certain *Great*
Lord's, who bore a part in the Bribery with
them, pointed out the *Game* they play'd at,
and would *take their Oaths* as to the very
Coin, the *Count's* Losings or Gifts, which
was all one in their Language, were paid
em in ; printed Papers were dispers'd down
to the respective Countries, Cities and Bo-
roughs at the Party's Charge, and their E-
missaries in every Place were order'd to
make use of them to the Disadvantage of
such Loyal Gentlemen, who represented
them only to preserve them from the Mis-
chiefs that threatn'd 'em. *Liberty and Pro-
perty* was the tempting Morsel they baited
their Hook with, though *Arbitrary Power*
was on the Point of it, and Innovations in
Church and State laid lurking behind it.
These were the Measures they took to pre-
pare the People for a new Parliament, for
this began to be uneasie, and too boisterous
for them to rule ; wherefore there must be
some

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some Pretence or other to lay 'em aside, and this of Corruption seem'd so plausible, that nothing could possibly hinder it from taking Effect, tho' it may be observ'd here, that no one amongst them all had prevail'd for Votes in his Favour, for taking 60000 *secret Service-money* out of the *Treasury*, to batter down the Walls of the Church with, and worm themselves into the whole Management of a Kingdom they had neither Abilities nor Honesty enough to sit at the Helm of. Witness the Partition-Treaty carry'd on and brought to a Conclusion by their Advice and Conduct; a Treaty in all its Circumstances more fatal to us and our Allies, than a down-right Declaration of War, and that could not but be attended by the worst Consequences: The French King fore-saw the Event of it, before he oppos'd it, and was well assur'd that without some Provocation or other, which ought to be of the highest Nature, the King of *Spain* would leave the Succession in the Imperial Family. He therefore gave Orders to his Ministers at *London* and the *Hague*, to enter into this Negotiation, well knowing that if it should take Effect, the Spaniards, who are the most jealous People in the World of losing their Prerogatives, would resent it to the last Degree. *Divide & Impera*, was a Maxim of Truth and Authority, Time out of Mind, and it was next to a Certainty,

would have its usual Effects now. The Imperour would be disgusted at it, the English and Dutch would lose a Confederate by it, and the whole Knot of those Powers who had enter'd into a League Offensive and Defensive against his farther Encroachments upon the Liberties of *Europe*, would be dissolv'd by this Artifice of State, and the Spaniards who never consulted their Interest so much as their Revenge, would find some Means or other to overthrow the Designs of the Treaty, by calling one of his Grandsons to sit upon the Throne, after the Decease of their King; which in a few Months after fell out accordingly. They knew that the Imperour was at too great a Distance to support 'em, otherwise their Inclination stood fair enough for his Family; they were sensible the English and Dutch were under Engagements quite opposite of their Temper and Establishment, and for that Cause could expect no Assistance from them, wherefore being assur'd of the Protection of France, who had numerous Armies, well appointed, and ready to take the Field upon the least Notice from his Minister, of the King's Decease, they either perswaded or forc'd their dying Monarch to make a Will to the Disadvantage of his own Family, and leave the Possessions of his Crowns and Territories to the *Dauphin's* second Son, the Duke of *Anjou*. The French King suffer'd his

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his Grandson to accept it without any Scruple ; and by the means of our wise Ministry was arriv'd as near the Universal Monarchy, as if Count Tallard had been a scattering his *Bags of Pistoles*, even among those that gave out that others had receiv'd 'em. As the *Consequences* of this Treaty was already known, so it was but Equitable that Enquiry should be made after the *Causes* of it, as became good Patriots, with whom the Liberties of the People, and every thing else that was valuable was intrusted. The Parliament took the Business in hand. And after mature Deliberations, which became so August a Body, voted an Impeachment against the Authors of it. This put 'em into such a Consternation, that nothing could be like it; they were sure of the King, for he had given his Consent to the said Treaty, were not without an Interest amongst those of their own Body, and had nothing to do but to render those that voted the Impeachment odious, and blacken 'em to the Commons. When the Word was given, and all their Mercenary Scribes gave their Appearance ; the Devil was to be rais'd to support his own Cause, and set his Hand to a certain Remonstrance or Defamatory Libel directed to the House of Commons, by subscribing *Legion* at the Bottom of it. But this would not do their Busines, those worthy Gentlemen receiv'd it with the

Cen-

tempt that was due to it, without any Regard to the two hundred thousand Devils of lesser Note, which was given out should back it. His *Diabolical Eminence* being thus disappointed, it was wholly necessary they should make a second Attempt, and out came a *Rude Address* from *Maidstone*, in *Kent*, brought up by five as *Ignorant and Forward Messengers* as were ever sent on a *Fool's Errand* since the Creation ; Mr. C----per the Doughty Champion, that fights *Duels by Indictments* at *Hicks's Hall*, and and the Assizes, was the Chief of this Embassy, who had no sooner told his Tale, but as a Caution for him to bring *more Brains* to Town with him for the future, was committed to the Gate-house, with the rest of his Fellow-travellers, to have their *Pictures engrav'd* in the same Mettle as their *Countrances* were made of. The Commitment made 'em grow *famous*, as the Burning of *Diana's Temple* made the pitiful Fellow that did it talk'd of, and they did not want *Visitants* of all Sorts and Degrees, to encourage them to persevere in their Impudence, and to continue to exasperate the Country against their Representatives for denying them Leave to *affront* them by way of Petition. Nor had they any Reason to think that the Court would *discountenance* 'em in such Practices, for the *Poet Laureat*, who is a sworn Servant to the Crown, was or-

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der'd to write a Poem in their Commenda-
tion, call'd, *The Kentish Worthies*: Which
he durst not have done, without Encourage-
ment, or Order from his Superiours. The
Kentish Worthies had no sooner seen the
Light, but out came *The History of the Ken-
tish Petition*, suppos'd to be written by
Daniel de Foe; and *Jura Populi Anglicani*,
two Pamphlets that shew'd the Fore-head
of the Party to the utmost Demensions, and
made appear, that those who have no *Ju-
stice* have no *Shame*. To add to these Paper-
Vindications, and allow of the Subject's
Right of *Petitioning* (I should have said
Scandalizing) the chief Citizens of *London*,
among whom some of those *Worthy* Gentle-
men that had sitten in the *Chair*, invited
them to a noble Entertainment at Mercers
Hall, where there was nothing wanting to
shew their Respects to them, and the *Cause*
of Sedition they were carrying on; no, not so
much as some of the Nobility themselves to
give a Stamp of *Authority* to what had been
done contrary to all *Law, good Manners, or
Prudence*. And now the Day came, when
those who had been impeach'd by the *Com-
mons*, were to take their Trials. To which
end Preparation had been made in *West-
minster-hall*, and the several Noble Persons
that lay under the Imputation of being Cri-
minals, appear'd accordingly. When none
from the *Commons* attending, pursuant to

the Order of their House, they were discharged from any further Prosecution, tho' the Commons were of another Opinion, and voted, *That no Right had been done 'em, &c.*

This Prosecution thus happily over, as the Party gave out, tho' the Prosecutors (as above) did not think so, they thought nothing could hurt them for the future. But the Commons had another Game to play with them yet before they would fling up the Cards, and having been dissolv'd twice, by their Perswasions, were resolutely bent the third time of their being call'd to sit, to enquire into publick Mismanagements. All their Endeavours by their Emissaries and Creatures in the Country, all their Lampoons and Invectives, *their Black Lists, their Cursory Remarks, their pretended Vindications* of certain Gentlemen, among which was that of the *Earl of Rochester* in particular, had no other Effects than the new Commissions of the Peace, which they had advis'd the King to give out by recalling the old; which was to add to the Peoples Abhorrence of 'em, and confirm the very Choice they had made. Their Libels contain'd such impudent Falshoods in 'em, as gave themselves the Lye, without having any Recourse to any Proofs to convict 'em; and their new Sets of Justices of Peace advanc'd from low Fortunes and lower Characters, gave such a National Offence, that even those Coun-

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ties and Corporations, that had been us'd to send up Members of moderate Principles (as they term the Phanaticks of those Days) to represent 'em, now made a quite different Choice, and had Recourse to the Church to supply them with Men of Abilities, Truth and Integrity. Matters thus carry'd against 'em, and the Detachment of Queries they had sent abroad to intercept the Enemies Votes, being too weak to come up to their Injunctions. The King was persuad'd to recommend Union from the Throne between the two Parties, which he did very Pathetically, and in such Terms as could not but be received with Approbation and Applause from all Parties. But the Design and the Stile had their different Acceptations, and tho' the prevailing Party, which was that of the Church, could not but have a just Difference for the Poignancy of Thought, the Vivacity of Expression, and the Force of Persuasion his Majesty's Speech carry'd with it, yet they knew that Opportunities were not to be neglected, and since they had it in their Power to be serviceable to the Nation in Despight of its Enemies, they thought themselves oblig'd by the Ties of Conscience, and the Trust that was repos'd in them by their several Electors, to render 'em such an Account of their Proceedings, that they might know how the Money had been employ'd, which they

they freely contributed to, for the Use of the Publick. Some Persons of considerable Names, had made such use of the Advantages they had to enrich themselves in Places of Trust, as to rob the Publick of vast Sums, which had all along made the Funds deficient in this King's Reign, which by how much it was of pernicious Consequences, by so much ought the more to be enquir'd into. Accordingly before this Assembly would enter into Consultations to raise more Money, they prudently advis'd together how the last had been spent; and having undeniable Proofs from the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts of Embezelment, and grievous Misdemeanors, by which the Nation had been highly injur'd, they gave Orders that Inquest should be made, and the Attorney-General order'd to prosecute such as were suppos'd to be guilty of these Mis-carriages. The Party upon this took the Alarm, as before, and to obviate this intended Prosecution, made a Discharge, *Coehorn like*, of all their Artillery, in order to bully 'em, and let fly *France* and *Spain* with all the stink Pots of *Lists* and *Queries*, to suffocate 'em all at once; but these not being of sufficient Strength, they had recourse to their old Method of Dissimulation, and betook themselves to Stratagem Surprize and the Credit of the King. The Mob had been sufficiently terrify'd thro'

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the Apprehension of Popery and wooden Shoes, and were to be comforted again with the Sovereign Remedy these State-Quacks had for all Ailings, call'd the King: The King was to be entrusted with a standing Army, and what not, to keep the Bugbears of Popery and Slavery from them; the King was to do what he saw fit in his own Eyes towards their Preservation, the King was to have the Liberty of the Subject in his own Hands, as being best able to protect 'em, and all their Rights and Immunities should be invested in the Sovereign Authority. But the Parliament who had given him that Authority under certain Restrictions would not put it in his Power, to abuse it; and though they knew him to be a good Prince, and one that had been a great Stickler against Tyrannical and Arbitrary Power in others, they could not be assur'd that he would not change his Temperament of Mind and Behaviour, when he was arriv'd at that Pinacle of Authority himself. Besides, his Majesty was not Immortal, and some other after him in the Course of Succession might be of a more unoward Genius, and abuse those Concessions of the People, and turn the Compliment they made of submitting their Privileges to his Disposal, to the Peoples Disadvantage. This Article being render'd ineffectual, they fell to weeping like Crocodiles over the Mischiefs they had done, and were to do. They lamented in most pathetick Strains, the Unhappiness of our Condition, and aggravate the Misfortune of being divided among ourselves, which gave such a fatal Damp to the salutary Influense of the King's most efficacious and all-healing Genius. They told us that this was no Time for Retrospections and Enquiries into Peccadillo's, Inadvertencies, Slips and slight Mismanagements,

agements, and proclaim'd all those Enemies to the King, and Betrayers of their Country, who thought fit to proceed against 'em, at a Time when their whole Study and Contrivance should be taken up in disappointing the Measures that had been concert'd between *France* and *Spain* for the Universal Monarchy. By which Piece of Craft, they thought they had secur'd to themselves Impunity for past Misdemeanors, or laid the *Odium* of those Facts upon those who should offer to call 'em to Account, by Reproaching 'em as being Enemies to the Government and in a Conspiracy against the Liberty of *Europe*; and by either way to have destroy'd their Credit with the People. As an Addition to this Artifice of theirs while they endeavour'd to dispose the People to be govern'd absolutely by the King, they prepar'd and advis'd the King to be directed wholly by themselves, as the only Friends he had, since it was thro' the Malignity of the *Jacobites* and *Tories* (for all had those Names that were not possess'd of their Natures) that all his mighty Designs miscarry'd.

Thus far the Thread of their Plot was reasonably fine spun, but a coarser Twist was requir'd for vulgar Use. These Amuzements were calculated for the Meridian of unpolish'd Understandings, and the Mobs uncultivated Apprehensions, stood in need of broader Signs than fly Innuendo's and subtile malicious Insinuations. Matters of Fact, and Letters at length were to be laid before 'em, that they might know who the *dangerous Men*, and what their Crimes were, and those they never stood in want of, thro' the Diligence of the Party, who spar'd no Cost to point out to them who were to be sacrific'd. But neither this unheard of

Piece

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Piece of Impudence which was communicated from Hand to Hand, to support the sinking Spirits of their Adherents, avail'd 'em any thing, nor their Sollicitations with his Majesty to send over for the Electress *Dowager*, and Electoral Prince of *Hannover*, while the presumptive Heirels to the Crown was living, in good Health, and capable of furnishing the Royal Line with a further Issue. Tho' when all other Means had fail'd 'em, they did this on purpose to draw off the People's Affection from the Princess of *Denmark*, now their most gracious Soveraign. For they were sensible that the Princess *Sophia's Dowry*, and the young Prince his Appanage, as Heir Apparent to the Electorate of *Hannover*, joyn'd with 50000*l. per Ann.* which they endeavour'd should be paid 'em upon the Foot of our Establishment, would have render'd 'em capable of keeping a greater House than her Royal Highness, who had no more coming in than her bare Allowance, and bestowing such Bounties as should not only draw the Nobility and Gentry from St. *James's*, (for Courtiers are like Flies, who frequent that Place where the most Purchase is) but might have made those two foreign Princes ingratiate themselves so far into the goodliking of the Mercenaries among us (and God knows a great Man is not always born with an Aversion

aversion for Money) as might have been of the worst Consequence to Her present Majesty's Affairs. For this End, several Pamphlets were written, and one *Toland*, who made a Postitute of his Pen upon all Occasions, against Justice and Religion, was set at work, to press home this *Invitation*, with all the Cogency and force of Argument he was master of: 'Twas Publickly given out, *Hampton-Court* was fitting up for their Reception, and a Theater, which of all things His Majesty had no manner of Good-will for, was Erected for their Entertainment in the Palace aforesaid. But notwithstanding all this Assaifin of *revealed Truth* could Urge for their coming over, the Parliament shew'd no manner of Inclination to be at unnecessary Expences; and the King had enough upon his Hands, to form a new Confederacy, to make preparations for a Rupture with *France*, and to draw over the Neutral Princes into the Alliance, not to take the Charge upon himself. Which caus'd a mighty dissatisfaction in the Party, and was no small disappointment to their *Scribe*, who promis'd himself Mountains, and one of the first Places of Profit and Dignity under Her Highness, and

Her Grandson. The Proposal was as Ridiculous as unsuccessful; for who could not have seen the disparity between seven and Thirty, and Seventy, to be such, that no rational Man, but must have concluded, that without any unforseen Accidents (which God forbid for the Good of his Church) Her Majesty could not but live a considerable time after the Princess *Sophia's* Decease. The Party were sensible of this, but they were for inviting 'em over for the Reasons aforesaid, which some of 'em, and those not a few, were in hopes would have prevail'd, had not King *William*, whom they thought they had Interest enough in, to draw Him over to their side, departed this Life, to their Unspeakable Grief, and *the Nation's Loss*, on the 8th of March following. A Day that made us Ample amends for the Death of the King, in the Advancement of a Princess to the Throne, whose Heart was entirely English, whose Fervency of Devotion would draw down those Blessings upon us, that had forsaken us in the last Reign, and whose unalterable Affection for the Establish'd Church, would forward the Advancement of such Ministers as had been laid aside,

side, through the Intrigues of Evil Counsellors, for their constant adherence to it. Such was the Situation of Affairs at Her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors, though it may not be Improper to return a little unto the Precedent Reigns, and run over some Mistakes in Government, which, in my Opinion, lessen'd the Character of Prudence, a certain Prince is so mightily cry'd up for. King *William*, by the Perswasions of I know not whom, call'd to the Ministry such as were Indigent, and of none, or very small Estates, after having dismiss'd such from the Service of their Country, who were wealthy and capable of Assisting us with their Purses, as well as Counsels, which was a great Cause of the publick Treasures being misapply'd, and the Funds not coming up to the Intent they were given for; since they could not keep up to the Port, which was requisite to be kept by Men in their Stations, by subsisting on their bare Salaries, without sinking their Fingers, somewhat Deeper than Ordinary, into the Cash of the Exchequer; and 'twas not possible for 'em to arrive at seven or eight Thousand Pounds *per Annum* in a few Years, out

of fifteen Hundred or two Thousand. Nor would it have been possible, that the Commissioners of the Navy, in his Days; as well as other Offices proportionable, should save twenty thirty or forty Thousand Pounds a piece, out of a Salary of 500 Pounds, which is Evident they did, during the thirteen Years of this Prince's Reign. These we must take for *Mistakes*, for it is indecent as well as ungenerous to the Memory of the Deceas'd; to call them otherwise: though some People that malign'd his Character, would look upon 'em as so many Acts of *Policy* and *Craft*. For by these means He enrich'd the Party to such a Degree, that they bore all before 'em for the first ten Years of His Reign, and neither Mayors nor Sheriffs were chosen, but such as were in His Confidant's Interest. (I don't say *His*, for *Rpublicans* are against all Regal Authority) By these means several Worthy Gentlemen were post-pon'd in their Lawful Rights, and as the Court was purg'd of such as had a Veneration for the Church, and the Family of the *Stuarts*, from which his Majesty Himself was descended by the Mother's Side, so the City was to undergo the same Course

Course of Physick, and Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, one of the eldest Aldermen, was forc'd to fling off his Gown, since He could not wear it with Honour, after having been often Rejected from the Mayoralty when it was his turn to succeed to the Chair, Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, and the rest of his Brethren, who concurr'd not with the *Dissenters*, met with the same Usage, though they did not shew the same Courage, even when the first of 'em was not chosen till just before the Death of King *William*, while the Sword was carry'd to the Meeting-House in Publick without Impunity, even when it was contrary to the known Laws of this Realm; and Sir *Humphry Edwin* the Numerical Person who had it born before him, was permitted to carry the very same Ensign of State before his Majesty, at His Triumphant Entry into the City of *London*, after the Conclusion of the perpetual Peace at *Ryswick*. The Ministry of this Reign (for the Maxim, that says, the *King can do no wrong*, was allow'd by the same Faction, during this Prince's Administration) were under another *Mistake*, which truly was one without a *Sarcasm*, in Advising his Majesty upon

a slight Occasion to take the then Princess of Denmark's Guards away, and disrobe Her of what of Right belong'd to Her as apparent Heiress to the Crown ; for instead of embittering the Subjects against Her, and rendring Her Criminal to the People, their Devices had a quite contrary Effect, and the sight of that Illustrious Lady's going to the Service of God, to Her Parish-Church, unattended, unless it were by two or three Footmen, had such an Influence upon their Resentments, as to leave the *Odium* where it was not design'd, and make other great Personages suspected of some indirect Methods, which they were suppos'd to be then carrying on to Her Royal Highness's disadvantage. Which gave matter of Offence to a great number of the Nobility and Gentry, who had a due Sence of Her Accomplishments and Vertues, and perhaps was one of the greatest Occasions, that the Party fell short in their Designs, which they afterwards form'd against Her. Not that I introduce this Observation to blacken the King's Memory ; His Actions are so conspicuous, and his Glorious Atchievements so diffusive of Light, that they want no Shadows like

these,

these, to reflect a Brightness upon the Liveliness of their Colours.

His Majesty's Breath was no sooner out of his Body, but even those that were almost Idolaters of him when living, made it their Endeavour to forget him as soon as Dead, and a certain great Man took Coach immediately, to carry the News to Her present Majesty, and ingratiate himself with the very Successor, whom he had given, but too plain indications to, that he had no great Affection, for, during the Life of the late King. Of which the Poet took notice in the *Golden Age*, which was publish'd soon after in these Words ;

*Dissembling Satesmen shall before thee stand,
And H— be first will kiss thy hand.*

Though he had only his Journey for his Pains, besides what was mention'd in the foregoing Couplet, and return'd home with the Mortification of hearing her Majesty declare in Council, *Her stedfast Purposes of adhering to the Doctrine of the Church of England, and giving Her Royal Countenance to such as should be most Exemplary in the Profession of the Faith Establish'd.*

The first Step this excellent Princess made, was in imitation of Her Predecessor of Glorious Memory, Queen Elizabeth, to chuse a Wise and an able Council, them whose Largeness of Fortune, and Capaciousness of Understanding should be of strength enough to baffle the Designs, and disappoint the Intrigues of her Enemies, both Foreign and Domestick; after having made a Declaration in their Presence, *against having Offices Bought and Sold, belonging to Her House-hold.*

A Practice that some Gentlemen belonging to the Court, during the late Reign, stood in need of, but was altogether unnecessary in this, where there were no Jejune, and hungry Appetites admitted. If Matters have since been carry'd directly opposite to her Royal Injunctions, her Majesty has been kept Ignorant as to the Proceedings, and if any thing has fall'n out disagreeable to her Will and Pleasure, it cannot be imputed to her Administration.

Semper Eadem, was the Motto she made choice of, to shew She was fix'd and Immoveable as to her Opinion in Religious Matters, and would continue

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in the same Profession she put in Practice, when a Subject, now she was a *Sovereign*.

To give undeniable Proofs of her Constancy, the Earl of *Rochester*, who through the misrepresentations of the Adverse Party had been laid aside, and remov'd from his Lieutenancy of *Ireland*, was confirm'd in that Post; his Fidelity and Loyalty having been too well known to her Majesty, to be neglected at a time of Emergency, when the safety of her Majesty's Dominions, call'd upon Gentlemen of his Experience, to sit at the Helm.

His very Character was a damp to his Enemies Spirits, and we need to look no farther for it, than in *Faction display'd*, A Poem that came as near to it, as any thing in Expression can, to describe what is beyond it. The Description runs thus:

He never knew to prostitute the State,
Never by being Guilty to be Great:
Nor yet when publick Storms come rowling on,
Did He, or Danger, or His Duty shun.
Rome's subtle Priests with Sophistry Essay'd
With Wealth and Honour in the ballance
(lay'd,

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*To shock his Faith; but nothing could controul
The firm Resolves of his unbays'd Soul,
True to his Conscience, as the Needle to
(the Pole.)*

*Ally'd in Blood and Friendship to the Throne,
He nobly makes his Country's Cause his own;
Whilst others keep their interest still in View,
And meaner Spirits, meaner ends persue.
So the fix'd Stars harmoniously comply,
With the first publick Motion of the Sky,
Whilst wandering Planets Oppositely move
Within the narrow Orbs of Private Love.*

The Great Seal was continued in the Hands of Sir *Nathan Wright*, a Gentleman whose Education in the Church, and whose Spotless Integrity in managing that high Trust, had caus'd him many Enemies of a different Perswasion, and who was then treading upon Slippery Ground, through the means of some disbanded Courtiers who had interest behind the Curtain, notwithstanding, an Address of Parliament for 'em to be remov'd from the late King's Presence and Council for ever.

The Lord *Godolphin* had the Office of Lord high Treasurer Conferr'd upon him, as a person of an untainted Reputation, and one whose Experience in every Branch of the Revenue, was as

Eminent

Eminent as his Fidelity, which no one durst charge with so much as *Leaning towards a Change*. The Earl of Marlborough (now Duke) was call'd from his Retirement from Publick Busines, to take upon him the Command of Her Majesty's and the Confederate Armies, as Captain General, having disus'd himself from Conquests some Years, on account of a Disgust that had no manner of Foundation, and through the Envy of Evil Tongues that always traduce those Excellencies they cannot attain to; had no other Reward for his Services in the Wars of *Ireland* and *Flanders*, for his early venturing his all in defence of the *Protestant Religion*, than to be depriv'd of his Offices and Commands, and render'd incapable of any farther Eclipsing the boasted Acquisitions of *Foreign Generals*. With him was admitted into Her Majesty's Privy-Council as Comptroller of Her Household, Sir Edward Seymour, as distinguished by the *Stediness of his Temper*, as he was by his great Endowments of Mind, and who, though he had rejected all Offers that had been made while a *Motley Ministry* was in Being, supported himself under the uncomfor-table

table Pressures of Old Age, a crazy Constitution of Body, and the Infirmities that bear it Company, to serve the Queen and Kingdom in the Crisis of the Nation's Affairs, with his Counsels and Advice. I had very near omitted the Marquess of *Normanby* (now Duke) Lord Privy-Seal, and the indefatigable and Watchful Earl of *Nottingham*, then Principal Secretary of State, but though they are introduc'd as the last thro' my Inadvertency, and want of Memory, they come up to the first in my Esteem, and will be so in that of all Good Men, whether in Places of Trust, or not, whether in Favour, or in Disgrace. There inviolable Affection for her Majesty's Person and Government; their Endeavours to suppress all Seditious Principles; their uninterested Desire of bringing poor mis-led Creatures within the Pale of the Church, might be an Example to some of the chief Pastors of it, who are for Indulging such as Deviate from the National Communion, and excite 'em in their several Stations to make use of the perswasive Rhetorick they are Masters of, not in defence of Separatists, but against 'em, in order to reclaim 'em, and bring

bring 'em to their due obedience. I speak not this by way of Flattery, for the Frowns and Smiles of Great Men are equal to me in my present Circumstances ; nor when I was *Younger than I am*, and conversant in *Employments about the Court*, did I ever descend so very Low, as to attend at any Nobleman's Levee, whose Ears were open to Parasitical Discourses ; but where the Virtues of the Noble and well-descended may be of use to provoke the Vicious to turn Profelytes to 'em, there I should be unpardonable in the omission, should I agree with the Dispositions of the Patriots they belong to, and conceal 'em from the Knowledge of the Publick.

The Choice of these Great Men made their Antagonists look about 'em, and Clubs were appointed, Cabals form'd, Intrigues set on Foot, and Consultations held how to weather this Storm that seem'd to threaten them from this New Promotion. At last, it was concluded that the old Trade of Bullying should be taken in Hand again, and their Papers call'd Libels were Discharg'd to to rattle about our Ears once more.

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The Pack of deep-mouth'd Hawkers they kept to run down the Church with, were to be up to their Knees in Dirt again for their Service, and poor *Virgil* had his *Sicilides Musæ* so mangled and inverted for their use, that had he been in the State of the Living to have seen it, he would have repented of ever Writing it.

This was their Flag of Defiance, wherein they gave broad *Innuendo's* against the Persons employ'd in the Queen's Service, that had no Inclination for their Sentiments, cast an Odium upon her Majesty, set a Mark upon such Members of both Houses as were not in their Interest, and intimated as much as if the Church-Party's Design was to bring in the P. of *Wales*. But the noise of this being soon blown over, and the Impression it made upon the People lasting but a while, their Heads were at work to find out something more durable, and that would awaken the remembrance of its mischievous Exhortations from time to time. A Weekly Paper was agreed to be Written, styl'd, *The Observator*; but whom to pitch upon for the Author remain'd

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undecided for a considerable while. The Laureat Squire *Tate*, was too Timorous, Bashful and Slow, to make any Hand of it; and Mr. *Row* had so exhausted his Spirits in writing *Tamerlain* for 'em, nothing could be expected from him more than once a Twelve-month. Mr. *Congreve* was reserv'd to make a *Pastoral Elegy* upon the Party in case their Project should die, and *Pastora* was to be the Name of the Deceas'd. Mr. *Dennis's* Lungs had been defective ever since his *Tremendous Poem* upon the taking of *Namur*, and 'twas impossible Mr. *Durfe*y could get out Scandal enough to suffice 'em twice a Week, by reason of his STUTTERING.

These Considerations made 'em seek elsewhere; at last a Fellow was found out at a *Derby-Alehouse*, who had Impudence enough to carry on their Undertaking, and Ignorance enough to be led by the Nose by them.

This Frontispiece of Sedition had been a Practitioner of Treason in *Monmouth's* Rebellion, for which he was Try'd, and Sentenc'd to be whipp'd through the Market-Towns of *Dorsetshire*, or *Somersetshire*, (I don't know which) if not both.

both. Whereupon he Petition'd His late Majesty, K. James the II. to be Hang'd, at which the King not only remitted him all Corporal Punishment, but out of his Innate Goodness, gave him a full Pardon for all Offences committed against the Crown to that time.

To shew his Gratitude, he was no sooner set at Liberty, but he gave his Tongue, and his Pen the Loose, and recompenc'd His Majesty with the most bitter Invectives, and not content with his being under Banishment, and in a State of Exile from his own Kingdoms, nor satisfied with the worst of Misfortunes, that he was supported at the Expence of a Foreign Potentate, he pursued him in his Person and Family, reproach'd him and the Queen now Reigning, in the Memory of the Royal Martyr, and traduc'd even his very Ashes, which the very worst of Heathens would have had so much Regard to, as to have spar'd.

Here was a Man to their Turn upon all Occasions, and he was enter'd into Pay accordingly, with this Promise, That if he should stand in need

of Supplies, or Auxiliary Sentences, they should be convey'd to him, for the Party were neither in want of Civil or Common Lawyers, Divines, and Casuists to carry on their Factious Undertakings. About the very same time that Her Majesty declar'd War against *France* and *Spain*, their Secretary, or rather Scavenger of all the Party's Scandal, *wielded the Shovel of Mutiny and Sedition*, to give notice that he would be at open Enmity with *Loyalty and Religion*.

The deceas'd King's Encomium was what he was enjoyn'd to dwell upon, at first, in order to raise Discontents among the People, and bring 'em to despair of Success under their New Governours. King William had done so and so, and had form'd such and such Expeditions, and had laid Schemes that would have prov'd Infallible, but upon his Demise; When now for want of proper Instruments to put his well concerted Measures in Execution, his Designs would prove Abortive, and of no Effect.

This was the Burthen of his Song; which having no Impression, or very little upon the People, he was forc'd

to have Recourse to his Country-man *Roger* (for his first Papers were not writ by way of Dialogue) to bring in his Oaken Towel to his Assistance. They talk'd notable things together for some time, till the *Clown* had benefited so much by his Master's Conversation over his *October*, that he grew a perfect Statesman, and could talk *Latin* to a mighry Degree. When neither they nor their Party being able to get the D. of *Sch*— nor the E. of *G*— into the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Post, nor the E. of *O*— into Sir *George Rook*'s, the Campaign was begun in *Flanders*, where the first acquir'd Immortal Honour by finishing it very Gloriously, and the last set Sail for *Cadiz*, to put one of King *William*'s Schemes in Practice, and return Home successful for accomplishing one of his own. For the *Spanish* Descent had been render'd Impracticable, thro' the Preparations of the Enemy, who had receiv'd Intimation of their design'd Attempt as soon as it was concert'd, there being some defect or other in that Prince's Councils that was an Impediment to all his Glorious Undertakings, and the Town of *Cadiz*,

Cadiz was too well Garrison'd and Fortified, to be taken by Force of Arms.

Yet though King *William* and his Ministry had form'd this Expedition, though both the General, and the Admiral kept np to their Seal'd Orders, which had been Projected, and drawn up before His Majesty's Decease, even to the Minutest Article ; the Faction would have it, because it was unprosperous, that the Scheme had been alter'd, that Resolutions were taken contrary to the Late King's Sentiments, and laid all the Blame upon the New Ministry. Mr. *Observator*, and his Companion *Roger* gave out in their next Paper, that we should *every Day find the want of King William more and more.* That Sir George Rook might have laid the Town in Ashes, and burn'd the Ships in the Puntal if he had thought fit, only the smell of Gunpowder was what he had an Antipathy for from his very Cradle; with abundance of such Ribaldry, whea, if there was any Defect, (as it is but too plain there was) it was altogether owing to the Officers of Land, who by giving their Soldiers too great a Liberty, even to

the Prophanation of Consecrated Places, Sacrilege, &c. rais'd such an Aversion against 'em in the Spaniards, that those who would otherwise have join'd 'em became their utter Enemies.

However, Sir George Rook was a High-Churchman, which is worse than a Papist among the Saints of their Crew, and he must be in the Fault, Right or Wrong; 'twas none of King William's Project, because it did not answer the Purposes it was contriv'd for, and 'twas given about in every Coffee-House, and Place of Resort, that this Misfortune was a plain Demonstration, that all the remaining part of the present Queen's Reign would be of a piece with this, while she retain'd such and such Persons in the Ministry, and in the Command of the Navy Royal. But when the News arriv'd of the Glorious Success at Vigo, and of the Burning the French Squadron of Men of War, and the Spanish Galeons, then all the Honour of the Day was given to the Land-Forces, on purpose to keep the Commander of the Royal Navy from having any Share in it.

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The Report ran among us by their means, that Sir *George Rook* would have Steer'd his Course directly Home, that he insisted upon the Foulness of the Queen's Shipping, that he made use of all Evasions to decline coming to Action, but the Duke over-rul'd him by upbraiding him with Cowardise, and neglect of the Nation's Service, and by the very force of his Invectives (which I never heard His Grace was Famous for) drew him into an Engagement, which had such an Effect upon the Party's Temper, that it alter'd the Cry, and made that which was *Queen Ann's Project* before, now lose its Appellation, and be call'd King *William's again*.

This had its intended Influence among their Creatures the Mob, and the Sons of Dirt and Ignorance had their Instructions from the chieft Munitineers, to take very little notice of Her Majesty in Her Pious Cavalcade to St. Paul's to render Thanks to Almighty God, who is the Givet of all Victories, for the Blessings had been sent down that Campaign upon Her Armies and Navies, but to rattle out their Acclamations of Joy when the

Duke of *Ormond* should pass by 'em.

As for Sir *George Rook*, who gave his Attendance on that Days Solemnity with the Nobility and Gentry, that Man was no longer to bear the Name of a true Protestant that pay'd any Respect to him; 'twould be a direct Acknowledgment of his Merit, and would prevent his being laid aside, which they hop'd to accomplish by the sinister Ends they had been always very *dextrous* at. Which, in my Opinion, did not favour of the most refin'd Policy some of their Leaders have the Reputation of being Possess'd of. For, in the first place, if they intended any Good-will (as I am apt to believe they did) to the Duke of *Ormond*, their Applause was very ill tim'd in Her Majesty's Presence, because it has been the known Practice of the wisest Courts, when a Subject grew too Popular, to do what in them lay to depress him in his superb Character, and have such a Mistrust of his growing Greatness, as to take Care, by keeping him from all Places of Dignity, that he might not make use of the Power he had over the Minds of the People to the Government's disadvantage.

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And in the second place, if they would have deserv'd the Name of accurate Statesmen, they should have disguis'd their Sentiments in Relation to Sir *George Rook*, and prais'd him to choose, that they might have the more easily displac'd him; for the Queen was not unacquainted with their Disposition, which shew'd it self too apparent not to be taken Notice of.

However she was sensible, though they pretended to be sure of the Duke, that he was altogether in her Service, and upon the Resignation of the Lieutenancy of *Ireland* by the Earl of *Rochester*, made a Present of that high Trust and Dignity to His Grace, /who could never get any thing like it, for his long Services to King *William*, the Consumption of his Fortunes and Estate for the Good of these Kingdoms, and the loss of his Noble Blood in defence of a Prince that gave him little or no Recompence for running the risque of his Life for his Sake.

It gave Occasion of Grief to the Church, and that very Justly, to see her chiefest Defender, next Her Majesty, (the Bishops themselves not excepted)

withdraw himself from Court, and made Her Members more than ordinarily solicitous about the Reasons of it, but it being above my Sphere to enquire into it, especially to make that Enquiry publick, my Design being to write nothing that shall give Offence to any Branch of the Ministry while I enjoy the Benign Influence of the best of Governments, I shall drop all manner of Conjectures about it.

It's enough that he has left the publick Busines without any private Gain, that it is not in the power of Satan, nor his Hellish Tribe, to fix any thing that was Fraudulent, Dishonest or Treacherous upon him, and that he has left none Superiour to him in his Fervent Wishes for the Prosperity of this Realm in its Ecclesiastical and Civil Establishment, and very few (if any) that are his Equals.

Nor can any one Charge him with any unwholesome Advice he ever gave the Queen that turn'd to Her Majesty's or her Kingdom's Detriment, which is a Character I could wish all profess'd States men could arrive at, that they might bring about *in these our Days the things that belong unto our Peace*, and are at present *hidden from our Eyes*. On

On the contrary, the Whigs Triumph'd over this great Officer, who seem'd to Pave them a way for their recovering their Esteem at Court, tho' without any Grounds for so doing, and the Chiefs of the Party who were consulted as Oracles by the rest, spread abroad that they were the sole Conivars, and at the bottom of this Nobleman's Disgrace. They had nothing to do now but to pick holes in the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Character, but he carried himself so Evenly, and was Master of that Prudential Behaviour as baffled their Attempts, and render'd their ensnaring demeanour of no Effect. When finding themselves either incapable of raising Disturbances in the Kingdom of *England*, or willing to tread in the very same Steps which their Rebellious Ancestors mark'd out for them in the Year 1641; they felt the Pulse of their Brethren in *Scotland*, in order to know how they were dispos'd, and whether it beat towards an Alarm. The Brethren for their Part, were never unprovided for Mischievous Designs, and always prepar'd to catch hold of any opportunity that Squinted towards a Change.

106. *The History of Faction, &c.*

Change. For the Kirk had in the Days of King *William* Profess'd themselves *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, and were for none but King Jesus, as may be seen in the following Prayer, which was made use of by one that was a great Man among 'em, and a Head of a College, before his Sermon.

O God, Thou hast bidden us Pray for Kings, and very Fasious (troublousome) Company, Lord: Either make them Good, or else make us quit of their Company. They say, that this New King Thou hast sent us takes the Sacrament Kneeling, and from the Hands of a Bishop. Oh that's Black! that's foul Work! Lord deliver him from Papacy, and Prelacy, from a DUTCH Conscience, and from the Heartedness of the Stuarts; and let us never be trysted (Encounter'd) again with the Bag and Baggage of the Family, the black Band of Bishops to trouble, and Lord it over Thy Church and Heritage: Good Lord send back our Old King of poor Scotland; Restore Him to his Throne and Dignity, to his absolute Power and Supremacy, from which he has been so long and so unjustly Banish'd: Lord, you ken what

what King I mean, I do not mean King James, nay forsooth, I do not mean him, I mean Lord, you ken weel enough what I mean, I mean, sweet King Jesus, that's been long kept out of his own Covenanted Kingdom, by the Bishops, and Godless Act of Supremacy. Lord, I have more Tales to tell you, but I must refer 'em all till You and I be at more Leisure, and I will not end without that old Musty Prayer that they now call Thine, Lord.

Wherefore since they were of this Opinion in His Late Majesty's Days doubtless they would not recede from it in this Queen's. She was a known Lover of Episcopacy; a zealous Assertor of the Establish'd Form of Worship, a Glorious Defender of the Faith, and upon this Account, through the Encouragement of their Correspondents in this Kingdom as well the Disgust they had taken about Trade (which truly was a hardship upon 'em, but not to be imputed to this, but a Late Reign) seven Hundred Men well appointed and Arm'd, appear'd at Noon-day in a Mutinous mannee, and fix'd up Declarations in Royal

Royal Borroughs, even in the Face of the Sun, and the Magistracy, renouncing *Ann Princess of Denmark* in words at Length, from being their Queen because she had promis'd to maintain Episcopacy in *England*; which having been once a *Covenanted People*, they declar'd themselves oblig'd by their *Covenant to bring them to that again.*

This Declaration, with the Covenant renew'd by both their *Provincial Synods* in this Reign have been Printed here; and this Covenant at first but Voluntary, like their first Solemn League, is now as that was made, Compulsory, and forc'd upon their Ministers on pain of Deprivation. But our *Good Friends* fail'd of their Aim here, their *Caledonian Brethren* contented themselves with making a stir, by giving 'em to understand they knew the *Watch Word*, and did no more for this time than to return again to their respective Homes.

Though this was the highest Act of Presumption could have been done by a People, and gives us reason to suspect that there were some false Loons in certain Places of Authority

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in the Kingdom who disappointed Her Majesty's Expectation of Loyalty from 'em ; or those that sat at the Helm of Government would have made Enquiries after the Authors of this Treasonable Tumult, not hush'd up the Matter as if they were Abbettors of it. Being disappointed of *Scotland*, because things were not ripe enough for their Purpose, and they lay in wait for some more plausible Occasions, from the Heats between the two contending Parties in the *Scotch* Parliament, (which were risen to such a Ferment about the Succession, as gave 'em great hopes of Intestine Divisions) they laid hold of an Opportunity that was offer'd 'em here in *England*, of raising Discontents among their Fellow-Labourers in Sedition. The Scandalous Practice of the Party's Conforming to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England pro Tempore* for an Office, had been justly taken notice of by the People's Representatives in Parliament, and to prevent the growth of Hypocrisie, and even forward their Salvation against their own Wills, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons to prevent all Occasional Conformity,

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mity, which set'em a Bellowing to such a Degree, that every thing seem'd in the last Confusion among 'em.

The Mercinary Scribblers were again call'd together to receive fresh Instructions, and Orders were given to have Recourse to their *Dernier Resort*, and cry out *Red hot Popery and Slavery*, and *Burning Persecution*; the Signal was hoisted, and the Observator threatened the Parliament in Print with his Countryman's *Marston-Moor Sword*, and *Edgehill Musquet*, and asserted the Rights of the People's taking Arms against the Government upon Innovations in matters of Religion, Oppressions, &c. Tho' how this Bill could fall under the Name of Innovation or Oppression, is beyond my my reach in discoveries of this Nature, since it was built upon such a Foundation that would in no wise set aside the Intent of the Toleration-Act, but rather strengthen their several separate Congregations, For, it was not to be doubted but Men who pretended to do every thing for Conscience, would not violate their Conscience so far as to submit to the Terms contain'd in the said Bill, but would rather renounce

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all their pretences to Offices and places of Trust, all their Cabals and Intrigues to get their Wives and themselves the uppermost Pews in the Church during their continuance in their respective Posts, but would acquiesce under the Dispensations of the Government, from which they desir'd no more in former Reigns than to serve God after their own way. They were Rich enough to rest contented out of publick Employments, having been possess'd of 'em during the whole Reign of King *William*, and it was but equitable the Church should come in for a share, especially when She had a Right to all by several Acts of Parliament that have never been Repeal'd.

But though they had almost Engross'd the whole Wealth of the Nation, their Appetites were craving for more, and it was not in their Nature to leave off the pursuit of the *Mammon* of Unrighteousness till they had got all the current Coin of the Land into their possession, which would of course invest 'em with the Supream Power.

All Hands and Heads were at work for this purpose, and though this Bill was of such useful and equitable Consequences

quences as to pass the House of Commons, it did not want for Impediments to make it stick in another place.

Two very Exemplary Gentlemen for Life and Conversation, stood up to oppose it its progress, and by the means of two very Learned Speeches, the one to prove Occasional Conformity to be a very Laudable practice from his *own Method of Compliance* with the Establish'd Churches of *Rome, Switzerland, and Geneva*; the other to make appear from *what has been, may be*, that imposing upon People's Consciences might be of the worst Consequence. When it might have been reply'd to the first, that it ought to be so much the more avoided because one of his Complexion had made use of it; and to the last, that he that has been found Guilty of Indirect practices when a Knight is not beyond a possibility of concerting sinister Measures when a L—, neither is it to besuppos'd that any Person, who has Indirectly gotten himself possess'd of a Nephew's Estate while he was his Guardian, to be enabled to sit in the H— of C—— is so very much Establish'd in Falshood to his Trust, that he may not make some Additions to it

in his Management in the H — of P —. But there are that have other Sentiments of this very worthy Gentleman's Behaviour, and conclude with *Seneca*, who says, *Prosperum & felix scelus virtus Vocatur*, That a Man cannot be call'd Wicked, who has gain'd his Ends in being so.

Wherefore to leave a Subject that cannot but be afflicting, when we consider that those who were intrusted with the Government of the Church, acted Diametrically opposite to its Interest, when the Cause of God and the Religion they pretended to Profess, called for their Assistance ; it may not be amiss to Comment upon the Party's way of Behaviour when the Parliament was risen, and our Fleets and Armies were in Quest of Action.

The Duke of *Marlborough* did all that the Ablest General, and of the most Consummate Experience could do, in order to draw the Enemy to a Battle ; but was hinder'd by their sculking behind their Lines, and inaccessible Entrenchments from accomplishing his Desires. Which made him after forcing the Chapter of *Cologn*, who had entred into a strict Neutrality,

lity to recede from their Engagements with the *French* King; sit down before *Bon*, which he took, though a Place of very great Strength, without the *French* Troops daring so much as to attempt to relieve it; *Huy* and *Limbburgh*, two Places of great Consequence, likewise fell into their Hands, and he never fail'd of Success whatsoever Fortress he raised his Batteries against, which extended his Winter-Quarters so advantagiously for the common Interest, that a considerable Army might be Drawn together to prevent any Insults from the Enemy's in twenty four Hours time. It must be confess'd, indeed, that the *French* and *Bavarians* reap'd great Advantages upon the *Rhine* and *Danube*, that the Battle of *Spireback*, which was follow'd by the Surrender of *Landau* to the Mareschal *de Tallard*, and old *Brisack* to the Duke of *Burgundy* were of the highest Importance, that the Face of Affairs was chang'd in *Italy* ever since the absence of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* from those Parts, and the Duke of *Savoy* was forc'd to be upon the defensive; that Mareschal *Boufflers* had been too hard for the Sieur *Opdam* at

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Eckeren in Flanders, but none of these Disasters were to be imputed to any want of Diligence in the Duke of Marlborough.

This the Faction knew very well, but when Occasion requires, they make no scruple of knowing no such thing. Their Secretary, Mr. *Observator*, receiv'd his Orders, and secret Service Money, to decry the whole Measures of the Campaign, to turn into Ridicule the Progress had been made by Her Majesty's Arms, to point out the Duke of *Marlborough* in particular, to set forth the great Perquisites of his Office of Captain General, to make a Jest of the Medal had been struck for him, which had his Effigies on one side of it with *sine Clade Victor*, which was inscrib'd on it to shew his Merciful and Compassionate Demeanour to the Inhabitants of the Conquer'd Towns that were on the Reverse of it; nay, to make appear that he wholly took his Leave of all Modesty as an unnecessary Qualification for a Man in his Post; he gave it out in Publick Print, *That if the Queen would intrust him with the Command of her Army, he desired but One Thousand Pounds for*

his Equipage and Salary, and he would bring the French to a Battle on Forfeiture of his Life. When had her Majesty gave Orders he should have been made one of the Provost's Men, she had rais'd him to the very height of his Abilities ; for his Countenance shews him to be much more fit to handle a Halter than a Battoon of Command. But the Party, and their Secretary were both equally disappointed ; he Writ to be taken notice of, publickly gave out in his Weekly Papers that the Queen ought to be call'd to be call'd to an Account for allowing the Dutchess of Tyrconnel to come over to the place of her Nativity, and live quietly under the Government ; struck at her Title, and the very Essence of her Royalty, in making Her Co-ordinate with Her Subjects, and declaring Her, contrary to several Acts of Parliament, which say the King and the Three Estates ; (as in particular, that for the Form of Prayer on the Fifth of November,) one of the Three Estates in the Kingdom ; Impeach'd Her Royal Consort, and his Council of Mis-managements in the Concerns of the Navy, inveigh'd against Her Ministry,

Ministry, all Her Admirals and Generals by Sea and Land, and every Superior as well as subordinate Officer of Trust that was not of the Calvenistical Perswasion. Even Her Majesty's Speeches were taken to pieces, and whensoever he could light upon *Peace and Union*, which had ever been recommended from the Throne to forward the Dispatch of Busness, this Wretch of a Commentator would so perplex the Text with his Marginal Notes that it lost its Signification, like many smart and pithy Sentences in *Holland*, that Evaporate through the means of their Interpreter; and infer from those Words, that the Queen was altogether on their Side; since they were of moderate Principles, no Tantivy-Men (when the very Name has its Original from them) nor High-Flyers, whom the Exhortation was directed to. When the receiv'd Intention of those Words was to prevent any Piques and Quarrels between the two Houses of Parliament, about the respective Rights and Priviledges which had more than once been a hindrance to the Publick Affairs in Her Predecessors Reign.

What made the Schismaticks carry their Heads higher than ordinary was the Defection of one of the Church-Party's chiefest Champions, Dr. D—, who personated his own *Tom Double*, and by relinquishing the side of those Gentlemen, who by their own Generosity to him in his greatest Necessities, had he been Master of any Gratitude, might have entirely devoted him to their Service; but a Mercenary Temper inclines always to those who bid most, and never respects the Cause, but the Purchase Money. Twelve Hundred Pounds *per Annum* was what he had not been us'd to, and it was no sooner offer'd, but he parted with his Morals to catch hold of it, and out came *Essays upon Peace at Home, and War Abroad*, to give us a Sketch of his Playing a State *Proteus*, and with what Flexibility he could bend, like the Needle to the *North Pole*, or like the Devination-Rod, make the Place where the Money lay, the Center to which he Inclin'd. What he had urg'd before in Defence of Church Principles, and unlimited Loyalty, was now circumscrib'd within certain Bounds, and his Resumption of Grants, &c. which the Whigs

Whigs had got Possession of, was flung aside for a Lecture of *Moderation*.

No such thing as Parties ought to be enter'd into now, he had deserted his for a good Salary, and *Peace and Union* was what had been earnestly recommended to both Houses of Parliament, and the whole Nation ought to give Ear to that Admonition which had been Inculcated into their Representatives. It was not enough that they had brought over a Scribe, who might in time, if necessity requir'd it, club Seditious Sentences with their Trusty and Well-beloved Observator, their Aim was against some Gentlemen of greater Figure yet, and whose removal might give a Countenance to some Lies that were forging upon their Anvil of Moderation. But what they could not bring about by Stratagem, they saw done to their Hands by the Resignation of the Earl of Nottingham, and Sir Edward Seymonr, who surrender'd up their Places into Her Majesty's Hrnds.

We are neither to enquire into the cause of this turn of State, nor to give our Suggestions upon it, tho' probably they did not leave the Court upon slight Reasons; what I

have to do, is to give the Reader matter of Fact, and leave him to remark upon it. I might indeed Insinuate as if they were dissatisfied with some People's Management, who had made use of the Royal Ear to their disadvantage, that they saw some certain Persons in the World recover the Footing they had lost in some Great Men's Opinion, by reason of their great Wealth and their Abilities to promote the Publick Loans, and upon that account could not Associate themselves with such as had not been able to have fill'd up the Royal Treasury in this Reign; had they not been capacitated to do it by having formerly exhausted it in another.

But I am neither able to Cope with such as may take offence at such Surmises, neither if I were, shonld I be willing to enter the Lists with 'em at this critical Juncture. What relates to my Purpose, is to make known the Effects, and leave others to judge what are their Causes, being well assur'd that those Ministers of State that have all along Voted for the Passing the Bill against Occasional Conformity into an Act, will never deprete the high Esteem

steem they have gain'd from the Sons of the Church for so doing, as to act under-hand to bring it about.

Heavens be prais'd we have Men of such Illustrious Characters about Her Majesty, that we have nothing to fear on that side, though we have had the Fortune of losing the Presence of some of our Chiefest Champions at Court, and as long as His Royal Highness, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord High Treasurer, &c. give their Votes for the Church, we shall no longer repine at the Apostacy of the greatest part of our *B——s*. For, it's not to be question'd but their Example will in due time be of such an attractive Nature, as to draw others into a just Opinion of their Sentiments, and make 'em declare themselves in favour of Religion, that most of those who now cease to adhere to, have had the Honour to be brought up in.

To return from the Court, to the Camp and Ocean, all things went as happily as we could wish under our Church Commanders ; There, the Duke of *Marlborough* had recover'd the declining Condition the Emperor and Empire were in, after having made a

March

March that Times to come will scarce give Credit to, and led his Conquering Forces from the *Maeſe* up to the *Danube*, where he Fought, and won two such Battles that Ages past could never exceed, and those that are to come will never equal. And here Sir *George Rook*, after having suffer'd the most dreadful Storms that ever were heard of, by the taking of the Important Fortress of *Gibraltar*, got the first Footing in *Spain* for his Royal Passenger His Catholick Majesty, and afterwards put to Flight the whole Naval Power of *France*, with Ships altogether unprovided for an Engagement.

This was a terrible Blow to the poor *Non-Cons*, who had much rather have heard of our Misfortunes by Sea and Land, than Victories gain'd by these two Commanders. But the first was so uncontravertibly manifest, that they might have as well denied the Sun's shining at Noon-day, as to offer to question the Truth of it. Wherefore 'twas the Advice of the Godly, that the Duke should be adopted for their Creature, since they could do no manner of good against him under the notion of an Enemy.

The

The Cry ran against him before, but these were two such *Fighting Stories* as made the *Observator*, and his Man Roger almost out of his Wits at the Rehearsal of 'em. Who but the Duke of Marlborough, and his *Iron Dumplings* for a considerable time after, and not a Paper after this by Order of those that set him to Work was to mention any more of his being *fine Clad Victor*.

De Foe, another deep-mouth'd Scandal-monger, employ'd by the Party, was to Rhime his Grace into a good Opinion of their Respects to him at his Arrival, and the *Hymn to Victory* came out, to shew they never make any question to rail against a dead Benefactor to get into the Good-will of a Living Enemy; for their former Treatment had given him an Occasion to be so. King *William* was no more than a *Jack-a Nokes*, or *Tom-a-Stiles* now, the Goddess *Victoria* had been Banish'd from these Kingdoms during his Glorious Reign, and was return'd to make Her Compliments of Congratulation to this, and they would be the first to Perpetuate his Memory with the noble Present of *Woodstock*, and the Mannor of *Wootton*, in hopes the Church-Party would

would be against Donations of that Nature, as they were in the beginning of Her Majesty's Reign ; but they found themselves altogether mistaken, their Antagonists were as ready to do Justice to true Merit as they were, and clos'd with 'em *Nemine Contradicente* at the first Motion. Addresses were coming up from all Parts to Congratulate Her Majesty upon the conclusion of this Glorious Campaign, and since the Duke had so won the Affection of the People as to make it beyond a Possibility of drawing it from him, unless some Accident should Intervene to damp their Joy for the future , their Emissaries made what Interest they could in all Countries, Cities, and Boroughs, that no mention should be made to Her Majesty of the Success of Her Fleets at Sea, or the Renown'd Commander, Sir George Rook ; tho' notwithstanding all their Artifices and Insinuations to the contrary, the Majority of Addresses took notice of his Important Services, and gave the Reduction of Gibraltar the due Applause a Conquest of so general a Concern deserv'd. Yet their *Observator* was enjoin'd to lessen it as much as possible to ridicule the Engage-

Engagement for not being the Sharpest
that ever was seen, to beat down Sir
George Rook's Charaeter with Admiral
Russel's (now Earl of O.) when it was
this very Numerical Sir George Burn'd
all the Ships at *La Hogue*, which the
Gazetts of those Time will bear him
Witness, and to speak slightly of *Gi-*
braltar, as a Place of no Strength or
Convenience for the Grand Alliance,
when it may be observ'd from the
Blood and Treasure it has cost to keep
it in our Hands; that the Ministry are
of a quite different Opinion, though
he sets up for so Irrefragable a Statesman.
They were satisfied the Duke was so
rivetted in the Good Liking both of
the Queen and People, that they ought
to stay till some more convenient Op-
portunity offer'd it self to Complain a-
gainst him; but as for the Admiral,
though he had the Honour of a Graci-
ous Reception both from the Queen
and the Prince, he was not so Fix'd but
Contumelies, Reproaches, and Oppro-
brious Invectives, if they could not
shake him, might weary him out. And
they gain'd their End at last, for their
Ingratitude shock'd his Temper so very
much, that he resolv'd to leave the De-
fence

fence of such Wretches at Sea to him that thought fit to undertake it, and so flung up his Place of Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Navies, that their Favourite, Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* might try an Experiment upon their Good Nature, and make appear at his Return from the *Mediterranean*, that he had Fought a sharper Battle with the *French* than the last Engagement in the Height of *Malaga*, and taken a stronger Fortress from *Spain* than the Impregnable *Gibraltar*. Having gain'd this Point, they thought of nothing less than the Removal of all such from Her Majesty's Councils and Presence as obstructed their Anarchical Scheme of Government. Especially after their *Observator* had been Try'd, found Guilty, and afterwards Acquitted for his Impudence. By whose Means, that's a Secret; but it was *Secundum usum Clericorum*, to mistake the Days of the Month, wherefore much good may it do them if they had any thing for their Pains.

To add to their increase of Arrogance, the Occasional-Conformity Bill had been kick'd out of the H — of P — even in the Queen's Presence, af-

ter

ter a certain Huge Pillar of the Church had read a long Remonstrance against it, and the Party had the Forehead (I suppose in order to blacken them among the Conformists) that the D— of M— and the Lord H— T— were at the bottom of its being rejected, when it's well known they both did what in them lay to forward it and accordingly were both actually present, and gave their Votes for the Passing it. But the Father of Lyes is the Promoter of their Party, and it's no wonder that they endeavour to support it by Untruths. Their Apprehensions lest the Bill should Pass, and they be forc'd to be good Christians, was no sooner blown over, but an Accident happen'd among their Brethren in *Scotland*, which they did what they could to Improve to their Advantage.

The *Scots* had added to their several other Affronts upon the *English* Nation, some Acts of Parliament under pretence of the Publick Security, to Arm and Discipline their several Shires, &c. and were grown to such a heighth of Presumption through the Countenance of some of the same Kidney here among

among us, as to seize upon one of our *East-India Ships*, call'd the *Worcester*, and Condemn her as Prize, detaining the Captain and Ship's Crew in Prison, under Pretence of a groundless Murther committed on the Commander and Crew of a *Scotch Ship* call'd the *Anandale*. The Owners of the *English Ship* had made Remonstrance upon Remonstrance to no effect, both here and in *Scotland*; when our Parliament was pleas'd to take their Insolence in Hand, and since they had made an *Act of Security*, to consider of such Ways and Means as might contribute towards their own.

Accordingly a Bill was brought in for *the Effectual Security of the Kingdom of England, from the Apparent Dangers that may arise from several Acts lately Pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland*. Upon which the *Observator* began again to open, making use of this Opportunity to embroil Affairs as much as possible between both Nations, and bring Matters again, if possible, into the old Covenant Posture, as in the Days of the never to be forgotten Forty One. The *Native Strength*, and the *Posse of the People* was to be Arm'd, and the *KEEL BULLIES*,

BULLIES and other employ'd in the COLLIERY at New-Castle, whose Numbers were Incredible, should be provided with Weapons of War from Her Majesty's Arsenal in the Tower of London, &c. When the Number of these were so great, as to amount to Forty Thousand, and two Thirds of them were Scots; the Rankest, most Inveterate, Cruel and Bitter Presbyterians that the whole Kingdom affords.

Here was Forty One again in Lively Colours! The Tower of London must have been Disarm'd, and Her Majesty left Naked to the same Clemency as was shewn to Her Martyr'd Grandfather; and the Weapons and Ammunition of War put into the Hands of their Dear Brethren at New-Castle, to join their Dear Brethren of Scotland, and help them to Invade England again, and bring the unspeakable Comforts that flow from the Covenant into our Borders. But the Wisdom of the Honourable House of Commons had more than once put a Spoke in the Wheel of their several Disloyal Contrivances, and even now, when it was propos'd to Arm the Northern Counties, which

K would

would put it into the Power of the Factions, who abound *there*, to disturb the Publick Peace, suppress'd the very Thought of it for the future, almost by an unanimous Vote to the contrary. For the Beginnings in *Scotland* are a sure Indication of what the Party design to bring about in *England*. Yet all this while these true Protestant Brethren of theirs are against the Protestant Interest in the Succession of the House of *Hannover*, to which an Hereditary Entail of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions belonging to them have been made over by the late King and both Houses of Parliament; because, in their Sense, it would be an Infraction upon the *Freedom of the Election of the People*, and make their Ancient Kingdom, which has been so from the Beginning, once again Hereditary. And this lets us see an Inch farther into the *Millstone*, why the Succession did not pass in *Scotland* the last Session, though most EARNESTLY Recommended by the Queen. For this Word *Hereditary* made 'em oppose the Queen's own Succession, and still put them further off their beloved Pass, a Common-wealth.

Where-

Wherefore the Party has been very Modest, in blaming the *Scots* in not agreeing with us in settling the Succession upon the House of *Hannover*, and rather excuse 'em in it, to throw the Odium upon the Papists and *Jacobites*. Their Expectations being thus baulk'd by the Interventions of our Wise Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament, the Upper House was to have all their Encomiums, and no Appellations were wanting to distinguish them as the only Preservers of the Liberty of the People, and Conservators of every thing that was Precious and Dear to them. To them only was ascrib'd, that Popery and Slavery was kept out at Arms length from rushing in upon them; to them that Provision was made to destroy Anti-christ, and his Eldest Son, the *French* King, even when the Commons rais'd the Funds for so doing, and to them only that the Nation was in a Capacity, not only to defend it self, but to relieve others who stood in need of our Assistance, without so much as a word of their own Representatives, who ought only to be call'd the Guardians of the People, from their sitting in Parliament;

towithstand any Encroachment should be made from above on their Priviledges, and their having actually withstood some Invasions that had been made upon their Right by the very same Power they now pay their Compliments to.

However, they they had other Fish to Fry yet in *Scotland*, though the last stuck upon their Hands ; and notwithstanding the *New Association* which was concert'd with the Brethren in *England*, had fail'd of its intended Effect, 'twas resolv'd to Animate, and Stir 'em up to persever in the Faith, and carry on the same Laudable Undertaking. Where-Exhortations were dispatch'd to the *West of Scotland*(for in those Parts they are the most violent against the Church and State) for this End their Desires were comply'd with as readily as if they had been form'd by themselves. After several Meetings, and admonitory Speeches, they agreed upon their old Expedient of Arming themselves with all the Expedition and Secrecy that was possible to be made use of, and Articles were drawn up to be communicated to the rest of the Fraternity, that were dispers'd, though God knows not distress'd, through the whole King-

Kingdom, These Articles bore the Name and Title of *Overtures for the Security of the Country against the present Danger it lies under from the Designs of Papists and Jacobites*; for all Rebellions put on the best Face they can, and make the Grouads of their taking Arms, generally speaking, to be the Glory of God, and the Honour of their Sovereign.

The Overtures were these, which I set down *verbatim* as they were dispers'd abroad, to give those that are apt to be favourable in their Opinions of them, an Insight into, and an Abhorrence of their Endeavours to destroy the Church Root and Branch.

1. That the Popish and Jacobite Party have a Design against the present Establishment, may easily appear to any thinking Man, from many too pregnant Instances not needful here to be mention'd.

2dly. That it seems reasonable that such as love their Religion and Liberty, and wish well to Her Majesty's Government and Person should be upon their Guard, and use all Lawful and Necessary means for their own Defence, looking always unto God for His Blessing upon their Endeavours. And

‘ it’s thought needful,

1st. ‘ That all necessary Methods be fallen upon to awaken the People, and shew ‘em their Danger.

2d: ‘ That Means be fallen upon to find out what State the well-affected of this Nation are in, (viz.) What is their Number in each Paroch or Shire, if they be Arm’d, what condition their Arms are in, and what Arms are wanting.

3dly. ‘ That a way be fallen upon to provide such of them as want either Arms or Ammunition.

4thly. ‘ That a Correspondence be begun, and kept among them through the Nation, and that they may be united in case of an Insult from Enemies; and if possible, that they may be taught in the use of Arms.

5thly. ‘ That Methods be fallen upon to obtain the Countenance of the Government for that Effect.

‘ But in the mean time, that People be not wanting in their private Capacities to do what in them lies in a Legal way, to provide against a Mischief. And for the first, tis propos’d, that such as have any Impression of their present Danger, would labour

' labour to have a due Sence of their
' own Sins, and the Sins of the Land,
' which are the procuring Cause of
' our Miseries, and would not fail to
' awaken and rouse up their Friends
' and Acquaintance to have the same
' Impression both by Discourse and
' Writing; and by dispersing away
' pertinent Papers that come from *A-*
' *broad* on that Subject. For the Se-
' cond, it is propos'd, that two or three
' Heretors, or Elders in each Paroch,
' that can have access to Examinati-
' on-Rolls of each Paroch, do meet
' together and get through these Rolls;
' and in their going through, do pitch
' out such as are undoubtedly well-
' affected to the present Government of
' this Nation, and certainly would
' employ their Arms for the Defence
' against a *Popish Successor*, and take the
' Number of them, and that being
' done they divide the Paroch among
' themselves. And that each go thro'
' his own Quarter, and in a private
' and prudent way, make enquiry a-
' mongst the Persons pitch'd upon as
' well-affected, and know who of 'em
' have Arms. and if any of them have
' spare Arms, and how many, and what

condition these Arms are in, and if there be an equal Bore, and what of the *well-affected* People are not able to buy Arms for themselves. This Answer being taken, that they give in the same to a Trustee or Confident in the head Burrough of each Shire where these Parochs do lie, or as near the head Burrough as they can, who can transmit them to a Trustee at *Edinburgh*. By this means it will appear what number of *well-affected* People are in the Country, how they are Arm'd, how many Arms are wanting through the Nation, and so who need be provided either at Home, or Abroad; and how much common Fund will be needful for furnishing such as are not able to furnish themselves. To the Third, it is proposed, that each *well-affected* Person contribute to his Ability, for buying Arms and Ammunition to such as want, and are not able to buy; and that it may be done effectually, it is propos'd, That in each Shire one or two honest, substantial Persons be chosen, in whose Hands the Contribution may be lodg'd, and that for the Security of the Contributors toward

' toward the right applying of their
' Money, to be advanc'd, they do give
' Receipt thereof to the Contributors,
' if they require it, in these Terms.

' I A. B. grant me to have receiv'd
' from, &c. the Sum of, &c. which I oblige
' me to ware or bestow for him according to
' the Directions presently given by him to
' me, and to hold Count to him, therefore
' as Witness my Hand, &c.

' But if the Persons willing to Con-
tribute have not present Money, and
the Trustee be willing to give him
Credit for some time, that the Trustee
draw upon the Contributor for the
Sum that he is willing to contribute,
to this Effect, Pay to me or Order, the
Sum of. &c. Value in Account ; and let
the Contributor accept to a certain
Day. It is hop'd that a Cautioner
would not be found necessary, then
the former Method seems safer, and
more Close than a multitude of Sub-
scriptions at one Paper, and can ne-
ver be discover'd, seeing none are privy
thereto but the Trustee and Contri-
butor ; and let these Confidants re-
mit the same to two or three Confi-
dents at Edinburgh, who may give ac-
count thereof to their Trustees in
the

' the Shires in the above-written Terms,
' is desir'd, and may bestow the Money,
' by providing Arms at Home, and by
' Employing Merchants therewith to
' bring Arms and Ammunition from A-
' broad, and conform to the Contribu-
' tions of the several Shires may send
' send Arms and Ammunition to their
' Trustees, which Trustees may distribute
' them to their Parochs within their
' Shires according as they need, and a
' Receipt of the Number of Arms from
' or two *Honest Men* of the Paroch, shall
' Exoner the Trustees. To the fourth
' it is propos'd, That in each Shire
' or County side or Bounds of a Pres-
' bytery, two or three Persons be cho-
' sen, as is said, for Trustees, who may
' keep Correspondence with the Trustees
' at Edinburgh from time to time *in as*
' *close a manner as can be*, and under-
' stand what is doing in every Place,
' and concert what is farther needful,
' and in particular, it will be fit, that
' in order to be in readiness in case
' any Emergency occur, that in each
' two or three, or more Paroches, fit
' Persons be chosen to be Captains,
' and they to chose their own Subal-
' terns and Serjeants, and in case there

be any Irruption that may occasion
a general appearance amongst *Honest*
People, that they resolve themselves to
be pitch'd on to be a *Standing Force*,
and that the Persons not pitch'd on,
shall bear their proportion of the
Charges with the Persons pitch'd on
for their meeting together, and that
the Places of meeting and Officers to
be made known to all the *well affect-*
ed in the Shires. And that likewise
a Place of general Meeting be conde-
scended on ; and it will be requisite
that these Persons pitch'd upon for
Officers, in the Conjunction with other
prudent and Intelligent Men in the
Bounds, have a *Watchful Eye over those*
whom they judge ill-affected, and ready
to join the Enemy at their appear-
ing, and that upon the first report of
any Irruption, they do seize upon such
Persons, and decline them. For the
Fifth, any of our great People, who
are well-affected, especially those in
the Government, should be spoken to
for that purpose, and that very *speedi-*
ly as can be. If the Government's Con-
currence be not *speedily gotten*; and
that Merchants for fear of being ob-
noxious to the Government, shall make
scruple

scruple to give Commission for Arms
and Ammunition ; it is propos'd for
an Expedient, that the Arms be sent
for *in the Names of the Cities of Edinburgh, Glascow, and other Royal Burroughs, whose Magistrates are well-affected*, and who will willingly concur.
And it's thought that Merchants without hazard, may bring home small Quantities, not exceeding a Thousand a piece, and Ammunition also. But in such Towns and Parochs where they are *very well-affected* ; such as are Inclin'd, may prudently deal with others as they apprehend may be brought in *without discovery at first of the whole Design*, and to use their own way and Prudence in the Management, for the Directory cannot be universal follow'd, but in some part it may.

Thus ended their *Overtures*, which were not so much propos'd for the *Security of themselves*, as they fasely gave out, as to disturb the Tranquility of others. What Success they have had in the advance of them is yet a Secret, the Project being no older than the 14th of October last, tho' it is not to be doubted they found Encouragement enough in a Country which is the readiest

durst to take Alarm upon false Appearances of any in Christendom. But this being too weighty, and too considerate a piece of Mischief to be put in Practice in a Minute : The Godly in this Kingdom could not stand Idle till 'twas ripe. Wherefore they set up their Throats to cry Fire, Fire, and if possible, to Impeach the great Care of the House of Commons, who had, during their three several Sessions been very Exemplary in their Zeal for the discovery of Frauds and Mis-managements. They had too lately own'd their high Obligations to the Duke of Marlborongh to fall foul upon his Places of Trust, though they might as well have found fault with his being pay'd his Salary, *as Master of the Ordnance*, when he had not given his Attendance as such during the War, as with Admiral Churchill, his Brother, whose small Pittance of Three Thousand one Hundred Forty two Pound *per Annum*, was represented as a Grievance, even when the Captain General had done such things for the Nation as might have easily swallow'd up so poor a Trifle as his staying at Home, without publick Notice being taken thereof.

But

But Petty Grievances must be enquir'd into, that a search into those which are of a higher Nature might be prevented. In order to this, who but the L—s for Patriots in their Opinions for finding out that the Navy had exceeded its Charge, allow'd by Parliament, 366032 l. 17 s. and 2 d. When, had they look'd three Years back, and made an Estimate of what had been expended over and above the Funds that were given for that Purpose in a late Reign, they would have found above twice as much laid out, tho' perhaps not in the same Service. That so Just, so Good, so Gracious, so Mild, and so Gentle a Government should be charg'd with so inconsiderable a Sum, was but a poor Argument of their Wishes for the Continuance of it, tho' it might be of their Prudence; for I question not but the L— of the C— knew which way they crept into fair Estates by Fingering of the Publick Treasure, and now would make other Persons as Guilty, &c. that they might come off the easier.

To fall upon the Prince in his Council, favour'd likewise of Ingratitude; especially when His Royal Highness has ever

ever since his being Lord High-Admiral, which has been ever since the present Queen's Reign, allow'd all the Perquisites of his Office, as well as the fix'd Salary, which is 7000*l.* per *Annum* towards the Expences of the Navy, and when in five Years time during the L— O—'s, and others Administra-
tion there was actually Embezzel'd, or Mis-apply'd, — 1C875893*l.* 17*s.* and 4*d.* halfpenny.

These Complaints of theirs bring in-
to my Mind the Story of *Alexander's* Pirate, that was Condemn'd to be Hang-
ed for Robbing in a small Vessel, whilst
he himself, with his great Fleets Tri-
umph'd in spoiling and ruining of the
greatest Cities. But who can expect other-
wise, when the Whigs have Authori-
ty enough to create Divisions in Parlia-
ment, which Her Majesty in Her Speech
at the Conclusion of the Session com-
plains of under the Terms of *Unreason-
able Humour, and Animosity, the fatal
Effects of which we have even now so nar-
row'y escap'd, that it ought to be a suffici-
ent Warning against any dangerous Experi-
ment.* I pray God keep this best of
Queens from being Influenc'd by the
worst of M— such as are Abettors of
this

this accursed *Faction*, and that no O—
P—, S— or H— be admitted
to suck up the Blood and Vitals of
this Nation in its Treasure any more,
but that all Offenders may be call'd
to a speedy Account, that the Worid
may determine between us which has
been the Honestest, and continues in
its Principles of being so, the Church
or Whig Party. For if all things grow
worse and worse (according to the Po-
et's Assertion) to what stupendious
Wickedness will this Faction come, if
any longer tolerated to sow the Tares
of Division among us. If *Caligula* suck'd
Blood when an Infant, they might
suppose him to be a Cruel Monster
when a Man. If the Puritans at first
Rebell'd against, Imprison'd and Mur-
ther'd their King, clap'd up their Bishops,
seiz'd upon their Lands, and those of the Loyal Gentry, bloodily
destroy'd the best Subjects, and caress'd
the worst; if at the beginning of Rule,
they Multiplied Religion into so many
Heresies, that every House seem'd like
a Family at the *Hague in Holland*, com-
posed of seven different Religions.
If when they were Inferiours they durst
call Her Majesty's Grandfather's Actions

Scan-

Scandalous, Impudent, False, Wicked, Tyrannical, &c. And after Martyring him, Impose wicked Oaths upon the Nations, and Violate all Laws. Good God, what as yet unheard of Villany and Impiety will there be invented and found out to please the Disciplinarian Pallates, if ever they should obtain Superiority, or have the chief sway in these Kingdoms once more! Which no Honest Man can desire, all Good Men are bound to oppose, and all Men of Loyalty and Religion ought to Pray against.

A P P E N D I X.

Having unhappily slip'd some material Passages in the foregoing Treatise, and some fresh Papers having come to my Hands since its being put to the Press, I must desire the Reader's favourable Reception of what follows, though it falls not into such an Order as might have been expected. In the first Place, it may not be im-

L proper

proper (since Common Justice to the Memory of this Excellent, tho' much abus'd Person, requires it) to Answ'r all the Cavils rais'd against Sir *George Rook* by the Malignant Party, especially that Wretch of a Secretary, the Author of the *Weekly Observators*, by the Character the Speaker of the House of Commons gave him at his taking his Place the first time in the House, after the Glorious Success of Her Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land at *Vigo*, after this manner.

' *SIR George Rook*, you are return'd
to this House after a most Glori-
ous Expedition : Her Majesty be-
gan Her Reign with a Declaration,
that *Her Heart was entirely English*,
and Heaven hath made Her to Tri-
umph over the Enemies of *England* ;
for this, Thanks have been return'd
in the most solemn manner to Al-
mighty God. There remains yet a
Debt of Gratitude to those that have
been the Instruments of so wonder-
ful a Victory, the Duke of *Ormond*
and your self, who had the Com-
mand of the Sea and Land-Forces.
In former times, Admirals and Gene-
rals

7

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rals have had Success against *France* and *Spain* singly; but this Action at *Vigo* hath been a Victory over them Confederated together. You have not only spoil'd our *Enemies*, but you have also Enrich'd your own Country. Common Victories bring only Terrour to the Conquer'd, but you brought Destruction npon them, and Additional Strength to *England*. *France* had endeavoured to support its Ambition by the Riches of *India*; Your Success, has left them the Burthen of *Spain*, and stript them of the Assistance of it. The Wealth of *Spain*, and Ships of *France*, are, by this Victory, brought over to our Juster Cause. This is an Action so Glorious in the Performance, and so extensive in its Consequence, that as all times will preserve the Memory of it, so every Day will more and more inform us of the Benefit. No doubt, Sir, in *France* you are Writ in Remarkable Characters, in the *BLACK LIST* of those who have taken French Gold, and 'tis a Justice due to the Duke of Ormond's and Your Merit, that You should stand Recorded in the Registers of this

L 2 House,

‘ House, as the Instruments of this Glori-
‘ ous Victory ; therefore the House
• have come to this Resolution,

*That the Thanks of the House be given
to His Grace the Duke of Ormond, and
Sir George Rook, for the great and sig-
nal Services perform'd by them to the Na-
tion at Sea and Land.*

To which Incomparable and Pithy Speech, the Renown'd Admiral to give an Instance of his great Abilities, *Tam Marte quam Mercurio*, return'd this Pathetick Answer.

‘ M R. Speaker, I am under a great
‘ Difficulty how to expres my
‘ self upon this very great Occasion :
‘ I think my self very happy that in
‘ Zeal and Duty to your Service, it
‘ hath been my good Fortune to be
‘ the Instrument of that which may
‘ deserve your Notice, and much more
‘ the Return of your *Thanks*. I am
‘ extreamly sensible of this great Ho-
‘ nour, and shall take all the Care I
‘ can to preserve it to my Grave, and
‘ convey it to my Posterity without
‘ Spot or *Blemish*, by a Constant, Af-
‘ fectionate and Zealous Perseverance
‘ in the Queen’s and your Service.

‘ Sir,

' Sir, No Man hath the Command of
' Fortune, but every Man hath Virtue
' at his Will. And though I may not
' always be successful in Your Service,
' yet I will presume to assure you,
' I shall never be more Faulty.

' I must repeat my Inabilities to ex-
' press my self on this Occasion, but
' as I have a due Sense of the great
' Honour this House has been pleas'd
' to do me, so I shall always retain a
' due and grateful Memory of it. And
' though my Duty and Allegiance are
' strong Obligations upon me to do
' the best in the Service of my Country,
' yet I shall always take this as a par-
' ticular Tye upon me to do Right and
' Justice to Your Services upon all Oc-
' casions.

But neither Eloquence, Reason, or Truth can effect any thing upon Men that are *Deaf to the Voice of the Charmer, Charm he never so Wisely*; that will give Ear to nothing but their own Mcblish Incantations, and like Owls, are blinded with that Light which is taken for the greatest Blessing by others. Sir George excus'd himself from future Accidents, in saying, *No Man hath the Command of Fortune*; wherefore it

was the Mob's Opinion, that they ought to have him at theirs. Though this worthy Gentleman did what could be expected from him in Alarming the French Sea-Port Towns, the following Campaign, harrassing their Troops from Coast to Coast, and forcing them to Marches and Counter-Marches in such a manner, that those mighty Wonders our Enemies boasted to Perform by Sea and Land, vanish'd into Smoak, and even, if it were possible, exceeded all his former Undertakings in the last Summer's Service, which hath been already taken notice of, and is too fresh in every honest Man's Memory, to want being inculcated. He has likewise been Honour'd with a Noble Resolution in his Behalf by the House of Lords in a Full House, in these Words, *Resolved that Sir George Rook had done his Duty pursuant to the Council of War, like a Brave Officer, to the Honour of the English Nation,* tho' their Lordships did not think fit to give him their Thanks, which is an uncontestible Argument of his Merit, since that August Assembly is not so Lavish of their Praise as to bestow it where it is not deserv'd. But this Honourable Gentleman

man is a profess'd Enemy to Innovations in Church and State, and of Consequence they must be his, even while they owe the preservation of their Trade to him ; witness the *Turkey Fleet*, that had every Ship been taken but for his Prudent Foresight some Years ago, and the many signal Successes at Sea, both in the last and the present Reign. I wish they may not want him this Year, for there is no small difference betwixt a Gentleman of Education, who has been bred up to Political Arts and Sciences, as well as a bare Insight into Marine Affairs, and one, who when out of his Compass, may be in all probability as much to seek as if he was in the Confines of *Terra Australis Incognita*, But to avoid Reflections upon particular Persons, especially since it may give offence where we design none, and enter upon another Topick which relates to the *Occasional Bill*, which was in agitation last Session of Parliament, to shew the desparity there is between the Church of England's Proceedings, and those of this perverse Faction of theirs.

The Words of the Bill it self are the best Advocates in its behalf ; therefore the Reader is desir'd to Peruse it as it has been lately Printed by the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, and if he is not Partial to the last Degree, he must acknowledge there is nothing in it that favours of the least spice of Persecution, nothing but shews that Christianity , and a true Spirit of Meekness runs thro' it. The Gospel teacheth us, *That Dogs should not eat the Childrens Bread,* (I make not use of the Expression as if these *new Gospellers* were of a Canine Species, or to be manag'd according to the nature of Brutes) and that which is to feed Christ's Flock with, is not to be given to Strangers.

If ours is the Holy Catholick , and Apostolical Church, as undoubtedly it is, if we derive our Doctrines, and Rites and Ceremonies from Christ and the Primitive Christians, if this Church is receiv'd as such in being *National*, it was but just in our Representatives, *whose Names shall be had in Everlasting Remembrance*, to separate the real Members of it from the pretended, and by wholesome and wise Precautions

ons to make such Provisions, that none who Dissented from it should partake of those Offices and Places of Trust that were particularly appropriated and design'd to be posseſſ'd by such as are Members of it. This was what gave a Being to the Bill, but the House of Commons having fail'd twice before in endeavouring to Pass it into an Act, thro' the Non-concurrence of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, (who in all probability mis-constru'd the Design of it, and imagin'd itavour'd of some hardship to the Dissenters, who had been very *Serviceable* in bringing our confus'd affairs in the beginning of the Revolution to a Settlement) could think of no other means to ascertain its having the Royal Assent, but by way of Consolidation, to use their own Term) to send it up with the Land-Tax, a Method which was so far from being new, tho' there had been no necessity to make use of it for some Years, that it had often been put in Practice by precedent Parliaments. Accordingly there was a Motion made in the House for this pose, which was carry'd in the Negative, notwithstanding the Bill Pass'd a third Reading by a Majority, which was the occasion of its being lost. This

This was the Cause of a mighty Triumph to the Whig-Party, and the very Faction who had abolish'd the House of Lords in the Times of Rebellion and Sequestration, now call'd them their only Guardians and Protectors. Immediately a Ballad was made, and the burthen of the Song was, *A Hundred and Thirty four* (the number of those Honourable Members in the House of Commons, who were for sending it up to their Lordships by way of Clause to the Land-Tax,) intimating those worthy Patriots were for *Fire and Faggot*, like their *Shortest-Way Scribe*, and for bringing in the King of *France*, the P. of *Wales*, and *Wooden Shoes*, with the rest of the Trinkets that are the usual attendants of Popery.

The Church-Party in the mean time said not a Word, but Comforting themselves under the Dispensations of Providence and a quiet Conscience, even when they were under the dismal Reflections of Her Majesty's being the last of the *English Line*, and that this Good Queen being Mortal, they could hope for no such Opportunities from Her Successors as they had reason to expect from Her propitious Reign.

They

They were certain of this Illustrious Princess, from Her Education, Her Principles, Her Practices, and Her Assurances to Promote and Advance the Interest of the Church Establish'd ; but could promise themselves no such Certainty from those that were to come after ; who, though they were constrain'd by Act of Parliament to be of that Profession themselves, had no Obligation upon them to promote, and encourage it in others. Besides, they were under the greatest concern for Her Majesty's Glory. God had Bless'd Her with an uninterrupted Series of Success ever since Her Accession to the Throne, and presented Her with Victories by Sea and Land, both in the Old and New World, and they wish'd for nothing more, than that it might be in Her Royal Power to return that Glory to God which was the Almighty's Due, and make an acceptable Acknowledgment for these manifold Blessings receiv'd from his Hands, by consummating the Felicities of the People, in leaving them the use of God's Holy Worship in its primitive Strength and Purity ; which Actions of theirs were very remote from the Intentions and Practices

Practices of their Enemies, who Exalted themselves under the Church's Afflictions, and *Philistine* like, through the confidence of their Strength, prepar'd themselves to *desie the armies of the Living God.*

The Press had been us'd by 'em as an Instrument of Conveyance, thro' which all their Filth and Ordure, their Offals of Scandal and Indignity had hitherto pass'd, and they got ready Rheams of Malignity to make its way into the open Light through that Common-shoar, at the Rising of the Parliament. New Elections were to come on before another Session, and the only way to get rid of such as had obstructed their Republican and Fanatical Systems, and were like to continue in the same Temperament of Mind, was to make 'em Obnoxious to the publick Censure, and gain over those Votes by some Article or other which had been before given in their behalf.

But as the House of Commons had a greater Regard for their Honour and Priviledges of Parliament, than tamely to submit themselves to be Reproach'd and Calumniated, during this Session, so they deferr'd the Publication of their villan-

vilanous attempts upon the honestest Party of 'em, till it broke up. When off went the Signal of Anarchy and Confusion in a paper Rocket, or a New Black List of those Worthy Patriots, who, to prevent the Church of England from being Undermin'd by the Occasional Conformists, did, like true Noble Englishmen, Vote that the Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity might be Tack'd to the Land Tax Bill to secure its Passing in the House of Lords; so that this their Zeal does appear (to all Wise Men) as *Conspicuous for the Interest, as their Lives are Ornaments to that Church of which they are Members.*

The Title was designd for an Irony, but may be receiv'd for a Truth; for that the Gentlemen deserv'd the Title of *Worthy Patriots, true Noble Englishmen, Conspicuous in their Zeal for the Church, and Ornamental in their Lives,* is very much beyond a Question at this time, though it may be doubted whether the Persons that contriv'd this List are either as well Descended by their Births (yet possibly posses'd of Titles) or as Exemplary for their Lives and Conversation, since I cannot find one among 'em that makes use of another Man's Wife, or has run away with the
Repu-

Reputation of another Man's Wit or
Projection.

So that these *Achitophels* are defeated by their own Schemes of Destruction, and it were to be wish'd that there might have been three times the Number of *Tackers* to be transmitted to posterity, with the Character of being Defenders of what all Members that sit in Parliament should be Proud to stand up in Vindication of, that their respective Counties and Corporations might have the same Plea for making Choice of them, as they have for these Gentlemen who are ready Mark'd out for their Election,

For, if they are in quest of Men of Estates, Lo ! here they are ; here are those whose Fortunes, and large Demains are sufficient Securities for them against any Popery and Arbitrary Power ; if they seek after such as serve in this Station purely for the sake of the Publick, they need not go a Jot farther, but may be supplied here with 134, as true and stanch Patriots as ever England bore : Men unshaken in their Duty to God, their Fidelity to their Prince, and their Service to their Country ; who neglect Preferments for our Good,

and

and Postpone their own Secular Advantage to our Repose. But if they are making Enquiry after such as are Lukewarm, Men of no manner of Stability, but sometimes here, and sometimes there, as their Interest leads, I have two *Sneakers* at their Service, one not a Mile from *Temple-Bar*, another not ten Stones throw from the Horse-Guards, who will be of exceeding use to 'em.

Such as these deserve to be Mark'd out for their Country's Contempt and Scorn: and a List of the *Sneakers*, that hung down their Heads like Bull-rushes when the Question was going to be put, would be very proper to be hung up in every Freeholder's, and Burgher's Sight, to Inspire 'em with such Resentments as are adequate to their Offences against those, who with *Meros*, *Came not to the Help of the Lord, to the Help of the Lord against the Mighty*.

But these are Practices beneath the Sons of the Church, whose good Intentions for the common Cause, whose Zeal for the Government, and Confidence in the Affections of the People, make 'em stand in need of nothing to support their Interest, but their Deserts, else they could Publish a List at the

Dif-

Dissenters Service, of such worthy Prelates, Lords and Commoners as were against the Bill, by way of Answer to this Libel of *Names*.

It is in their Power likewise to particularise such Persons, as under the notion of propagating Wit, are strenuous Inventors of Scandal, at a certain Eating-House in the *Pall-Mall*. But the Club is so remarkable for their making Interest against the ensuing Elections, and meddling with Affairs the Majority have no concern in, though a certain Gentleman of the *West of England* is said to be Expell'd the Society not long since, for not subscribing to a certain Sum to be Rais'd for Purposes which would make void the Freedom of Elections so lately recommended from the Throne, that their own Practice is enough to set em forth for a Satyr upon themselves, without any others taking the Task off their Hands.

Not that I do doubt but there are, and have always been, even in the Dissenters Communion, some Virtuous and Godly Men, who are rather moved by an Ignorant Zeal, and the Pestilent Influence of their Ring-leader,

ders, to commit these wicked Actions, than of themselves any thing Inclin'd to be Abettors of such scandalous Undertakings. Wherefore, I take it for granted, that it is the Duty of all Charitable Protestants to distinguish as far as possible between a *Mis-led Dissenter*, and a *Mis-leading Factioneer*; and accordingly pity the one, but hate and detest the other. Pity thote, who through their Credulity and well-meaning, are so deluded by the Instigations of their Superiors, that they unawares are forc'd to act against their Inclinations; but hate, and Curse, yes, hate them, and Curse them bitterly, whose Religion we find by Experience, is *Rebellion*, whose Faith is *Faction*, and whose Practice is the *Destruction* of Kings and Kingdoms, whensoever they find Opportunity, and their Abilities correspond with their Malice.

Wherefore, my Beloved Countrymen, let us consider, how, as our Saviour was Crucified between two Thieves, so is the Church of *England* now endanger'd between two Extreams, the Protestant and Papist Dissenters, both being equally willing, tho' not equally able to Destroy us. The latter, I know,

are no less apt than the former to promote their Superstition : But, through God's Providence, their Power is now so weak and inconsiderable, that whosoever they attempt our Ruin, they will but hasten their own ; for I dare venture my Life, I might with a Thousand, nay, Five Hundred Arm'd Men, destroy all the Papists in *England* at this present Hour. But the Protestant Dissenters are so Numerous, and of such formidable Greatness, daily encreasing upon our Hands, that if not timely prevented by some wholesome and salutary Law, our Orthodox Churches shall be e'er long but Cyphers to their *Uncanonical* Conventicles. We hear how insolently they speak every where, and especially in their Coffee-Houses (those Shops of Sedition, and Anvils of Rebellion) against the Episcopal Order, against our Representatives in Parliament, against the Queen and Government, labouring to poison the short-fighted Rabble with their Seditious Labels and Pamphlets. We hear of the continuance of their Calves-Head-Feasts, by way of Ridicule, on the Murther of that Blessed Martyr, *Charles the First*, who now reigneth with the *Holiest of Holies*,

Holies, and yet, notwithstanding all these open Affronts to the Memory of Her Majesty's Royal Grandfather, all these odious Reflections upon Her own Royal Administration, all their Seditious Contrivances to Foment Divisions among Her Subjects ; they are Tolera-
ted, they are Countenanc'd, yea, sec-
onded by Persons, who by their Pla-
ces, by their Oaths, and by their Al-
legiance are oblig'd, with the hazard
of their Lives, to maintain the Pre-
rogatives of the Crown, and Liberties
of the Church of *England*.

But what are Oaths and Obligations to such whose Consciences are fear'd, as it were, with a hot Iron? What are the most solemn Ties, either Humane or Divine, to Minds in which the Do-
ctrine of *doing Evil* is Inculcated, that *Good may come of it*? Our Wise Patri-
ots in King Charles the Second's Time,
to put a stop to their getting into the
Parliament, enjoin'd all the Members
of that Honourable House, solemnly to
take the Oaths of *Allegiance and Supre-
macy* ; both which, at least the latter,
is directly repugnant to the *Genevesian*
Gospel. Such an Headship (saith Alex-
ander Henderson, a Notorious King-
leader

leade of that Party) as the Kings of England have claim'd, and such a Supremacy as the two Houses of Parliament crave, with the Appeals from the Supreme Ecclesiastical Judicature to them, as set over the Church in the same Line of Subordination , I do utterly disclaim. In his second Paper to our Royal Martyr, in the Book Entitul'd, *Reliquiae Caroline*, page 334. Yet so rare is the Zeal of these publick Religionaries, and such is the Flexibility of their Tender Consciences, that to get themselves into that Station, wherein they are capable of promoting the Good Old Cause, it is not to be thought, there is any Test or Oath Imaginable; which they would scruple to swallow. Of them we may say with Horace. Sat. 3. Lib. 2.

—*Mille adde Catinas
Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus Vincula
Proteus.*

But to make use of another Satyrists Opinion.

—*Illos
Defendit Numerus junctæq; Umbone Pha-
langes.*

For

For, if we may believe the Faction it self, they have the chiefest part of the great City of *London* to join with them in their great and unsearchable Designs. Yet so incredible a Story it is, that the *Londoners*, after their unspeakable Losses by the late *Presbyterian Rebellion*, should now Countenance, much less promote the like Insurrection, whereby whosoever wins, is sure to be a Loser ; that I admire if any Man of Sence can give Credit to these things.

Is it possible that this famous Metropolitan City should be insensible of all the Indignities and Losses they sustain'd by these wicked Reformers, or forget what vast Sums of Money were daily squeez'd out of their Purses, without any hopes of Payment ? How many Thousands of their Children, and Apprentices were press'd for Soldiers to Fight against their very Persons, to whom they ow'd their Being and Education ? How can they digest the Remembrance of their Lord Mayor's being violently Depos'd, their Aldermen and chief Citizens barbarously Imprison'd by these Hellish Incendiaries, without any colour of Justice ? And in brief, Can any length of Time wear out of

their Memories the Inhumane Butcheries committed upon their un-arm'd Citizens in *Easter*, 1644. When the Arch-Tyrant, and Rebel *Cromwell* himself cried to the Soldiers *to Kill Man, Woman and Child, and Fire the City about their Ears.* These, and many other Indignities, cast upon this Great and Famous City for Imprudently adhering to this Impious Faction, are so strong in my Judgment, that I could sooner believe them destitute of all Sense and Reason, than inclinable now to prostitute their Loyalty to so Treacherous a Party.

'Tis a common Saying, *If a Man Deceives me once, it is his Fault, but if he Deceives me again, it is my own.* Wherefore, since the *Londoners* by this Party's specious pretences, and promises of Reformation have been once deluded to side with them, and have by woeful Experience found they were deceiv'd : If they should again Engage themselves in the like Troubles, surely neither Friend nor Foe would pity their Sufferings ; neither God nor Man would pardon their Treacheries.

Yet in one thing, I must confess, and that of a very Heinous Nature, I cannot well

well excuse them from the Censure of Wise and Judicious Men, who admire what may be their Reason to suffer so many Mutineers, and Seditious Fellows publickly to vent among them their pernicious and pestilent Libels, which Inflame the thoughtless Vulgar against the Government, both Spiritual and Temporal, to the unspeakable Reproach of the whole City, and the Imminent Danger of the Three Kingdoms.

It was wisely observ'd by that anti-
ent Author *Arnobius, advers. Gentes.*
c. 4. Whofoever suffers Sinners to Sin,
addeth Strength to their Boldness. And
Seneca in Troade, Act 2. Qui non vetat
Peccare, cum posset, jubet. And before
them no less wisely deliver'd by the
great Statesman, *Cicero, who Orat. in*
Pisonem, saith, It is not much different,
in a Consul, or Magistrate, whether he
Vexeth the Commonwealth himself by Per-
nicious Laws, and Tumultuous Speeches,
or suffers others to do it.

What shall we say then of these
Magistrates, whose Duty and Office it
is to Examine such Matters, and who
daily hear and see Pamphlets of this
Nature set forth on purpose to delude
and draw aside the blind Rabble from

the practice of their several Duties, yet seldom or never enquire after those Factious Spirits, but seem rather in a great proportion, either through *Fear* or *Love*, to Countenance their Insolency, which is already come to that Height, that it is altogether Intolerable? For though the Dissembling Hypocrites pretend to write against the Papists (as *Edmond Hickeringill* of *Colchester*, in his late *Priestcrafts in his Character and Consequences*) yet insensibly they fall from thence to rail against our Bishops, and Learned Clergy, not without open Hints and Reflections upon Her Majesty's Person, and Government.

Their Writing against the Papists, is only to put a plausible Appearance upon their Accursed Designs, and if they can but fill our Senses with the horrors of Popery, they are well assur'd *Prest bytery* will find means to get it self into play, without being Discover'd till its too late to attempt its Removal, and their Work is done, while they carry on their own Machinations and Contrivances with such Dexterity and Smoothness, that insensibly may Destroy us. In my Opinion therefore, it is

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is our Interest at this time of Day, so to beware of the Plotting Papists, that we may have a Vigilant Eye over the *Treacherous Presbyterians*, &c. and narrowly sift and Examine their Proceedings and Pretences, lest at last we find a Snake in the Grass, as dangerous as that of the Rump-Parliament, whose Steps our Modern Whigs seem exactly to follow.

Else they had not, on the Thirtieth of January last, a Day set apart for them to Humble themselves before God on, and Deprecate the Divine Vengeance for the Sins of their Forefathers in the Barbarous Murther of King *Charles the First*, sung a Thanksgiving Psalm on that Occasion, both at *Psalters-Hall*, and *Pinners-Hall*, to shew Matters were Concerted between them for that Purpose, in these Words, *This is the Joyful Day, — This is the Noble Act.* Nor would a Dissenting Preacher, who Din'd among others at Squire L—— on a Commemoration-Feast held there on that Day, have had the Impudence to say, *That were he to have Preach'd on that sad Anniversary, He would have chosen for his Text the Words of Martha to our Saviour, John xi. 39. Lord, by this time he Stinketh.* But as a very Ingenious Gentleman has observed in Print from the Observator's own Words, who gives out, *That the Act of Parliament, nor any Royal Mandate requires the Dissenters to observe that*

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that Day, That truly neither of them may relate to them ; since both require *all the Queen's Loving Subjects*, which is a Title they have no Claim to ; so I cannot but go on with his Comment on the same Person's Assertion, that *He nor his Father had any Hand in that Murther* ; wherefore, the Crimes of the Dead should not be charg'd upon the Living ; which the Learned Author aforesaid, very pithily Explains, as an Excuse for the Papists, whose Fore-Fathers were as much Dead the Fifth of November, 1604, as the Dissenters on the Thirtieth of January, 1648.

It is not the Name of Protestants, or Reform'd Christians . nor yet the smallness of our Differences in Religion , promises us any Security from these unsociable Zealots ; since we have seen how the Holy Brethren had no sooner overthrown the Common Enemy, the Church of England, but they presently fell by the Ears among themselves, one Faction endeavouring to suppress and destroy the other. So that what the Lord Threatn'd to Inflict upon the Egyptians, the same he exactly fullfill'd in these pretended Reformists : *I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians, and they shall fight everyone against his Brother, and everyone against his Neighbour, City against City, and Kingdom against Kingdom,* Isa. 19. 2. But if the Dependent Faction were so eager against the Independent, who, no less than the former, stood up for the Presbyterian

terian Discipline, and differ'd from them only in some small Formalities of Church-Government, is it possible they should be Faithful to the Church of *England*, whose Communion they openly Centure as *Popish* and *Antichristian*? Do not we see even in these present Times, when we are allow'd by the standing Laws of the Realm for the *Establish'd Church*, with what Stratagems they endeavour to stop the Mouths of Her Majesty's Orthodox and Loyal Subjects? They know nothing can be more odious to a Protestant Nation, than *Popery*, and *Popish Superstition*; nor to Free-born *English Subjects*, than *Tyrannical* and *Arbitrary Government*; and whosoever is found introducing either of these two Monsters into this Kingdom, he must undoubredly be reput'd a sworn Enemy to the People of *England*: Wherefore, because these Puritan's chief Aim and Design is to Crush both Monarchy and Episcopacy under the Cloak of Property; this plausible Pretence they use with such wonderful Dexterity, as a Two-Edg'd Sword against all their Adversarie and Opposers.

For if any has but the Courage to speak in defence of Her Majesty's Prerogative, he is immediately cry'd down as one *disaffected to the Liberties of the English Nation*. And likewise, whosoever presumes to Speak, or Write for the Church of *England*, or stand up in Vindication of Her against the Schismatical Sectaries, he is cry'd

cry'd down for a *Papist*, at least one that is Popishly Inclin'd, and so expos'd to the Fury of the Merciless Rabble ; like those Innocent Christians, Expos'd by the Tyrant *Nero*, to the Fury of the Dogs, in the Skins of Bears, and other Savage Beasts ; though it is Evident to all the World, no Party can be apter to Introduce Papists and Popery, if they find it for their Advantage, than the Presbyterians themselves.

We cannot, surely, forget how earnestly the *Scottish Presbyterians*, and particularly the Lord *Lowdon*, and others of the chief Confederates of that Kingdom, in the Year 1639, Courted the *French King* to favour their proceedings, and grant them his Assistance against their Natural Sovereign. We know what Sway *Cardinal Richlieu*, the *French King's prime Minister of State*, bore among those Gospellers (who yet pretended to Fight for Religion) sending his own Chaplain, and a number of his Chief and most Inveterate Jesuits into *Scotland*, to foment the Differences, and Exasperate the Rebels there. See *Baker's Chron.* pag. 489.

How then do we know but they are Influenc'd and Directed by the same Faction, even at this present time ; and endeavouring to open the Sluices for Popery, tho' they cry Whore first against the Church of *England*? Certain it is, the *French King* has now also many Active Emissaries to
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promote his Designs ; and we may easily guess it is not the last of his Thoughts to Inflame this Kingdom, that gives him so much Vexation in its Conquests by Sea and Land, into a Total Combustion, neither can he pitch upon fitter Instruments for his Purpose than those Fiery Spirits who are, as it were, Born to Embroil Kingdoms, and like Ishmael, *to have their Hand against every Man, and every Man's Hand against them.* Gen. 16. 12.

But they are the most Inveterate against the French King and his Interest , how then can they be Inclin'd to promote their Designs ? They are indeed Inveterate against him in some Particulars, but in others they jointly concur. Convenient in aliquo Tertio ; both Parties are agreed to Divide and Inflame this Kingdom , and thereby Sacrifice it, the one to his Tyranny, the other to its Anarchical Democracy. And this was the Reason why the Presbyterians in their late Grand Rebellion so much Courred the Assistance of France against their Liege Lord and Sovereign, King Charles the First. The Truth is, they are so eagerly bent upon the Abolishing of Monarchical Government here, that to accomplish their Desires, they would not stick to say with the Sorceress ; *Flettere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo.*

The chief Shield, under the Divine Providence, and our Gracious Sovereign's, that Protected us in former Reigns from the

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presumptuous Arrogance of these Seditious Sectaries, was the Indefatigable Diligence of our Loyal, and Orthodox Parliaments, which since the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, have, by good and wholesome Laws, secur'd us from out Adversaries, until the Fatal Appoplexy of 1641, when the Presbyterians, by their secret Contrivances, deluding Hypocrisie, and pretence of Religion, gain'd so far upon the Ignorant People, that few but Presbyterians were Elected Parliament-Men. But, if that Election prov'd then so Fatal to our King and Country, what shall we think of these present Times? Do we not see how the Presbyterians, through the Mistakes of a late Reign, are grown so Rich and powerful, as to Cope with the Episcopal Protestants of this Realm? And yet shall we sit Idle, and not endeavour to Countermine the Trains they have laid to blow up the Constitution in the New Elections that are coming on? God forbid, let not our Supineness at this time be told in Gath, nor Publish'd in Ascalon, left the Uncircumcis'd Triumph, and and the Daughters of the Philistine Rejoice.

For, what greater Security can we expect from such Members now, than from their Predecessors heretofore? Can these make greater Demonstrations of their Integrity, or pretend more Earnestly their Zeal for the true Protestant Religion, and their Loyalty

alty to their Sovereign, than their Prede-
cessors? Do we not remember how the
Long Parliament in their Remonstrance,
May 19. 1641. thus speak in their Hypo-
critical Language? *The Services which we
desire to perform to Our Sovereign Lord the
King, and to His Church and State, in pro-
ceeding for the publick Peace and Pro-
sperity of His Majesty, and all His
Realms; within the Presence of the same
All-seeing Deity, we protest to have been,
and still to be the only End of all our Coun-
cils and Endeavours, wherein we have re-
solv'd to continue freed and enlarg'd from
all private Aims, personal Respects or Pas-
sions whatsoever.*

Likewise, in their Declaration, *Aug. 1.
1642.* We the Lords and Commons, are re-
solv'd to expose our Lives and Fortunes
for the Defence and Maintenance of the
True Religion, the King's Person, Honour
and Estate. And July 12. Resolv'd, That
an Army shall be forthwith Raised for the
Safety of the King's Person, Defence of both
Houses of Parliament, and those who have
Obey'd their Orders and Commands; and
preserving the True Religion, the Laws,
Liberties, and Peace of the Kingdom. See
these, and many other Expressions of the
like Nature in the Histories of those Times.

All true Protestants therefore, who pre-
fer the Harmonious and Apostolical Order
and Government of the Church of Eng-
land before the confus'd Medly of the

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Genevesian Discipline have now (I presume) sufficient Reason to beware of such dangerous Contrivances for the future, and not suffer themselves to be Gull'd again by such gilded Pretences, which, like the *Apples of Sodom*, are specious indeed, and Beautiful without, but Base and filthy within. The Dissenters, to our Sorrow, have by this policy, once Deceiv'd us, and the Lord forgive them ; but if they Deceive us again, the Lord forgive us. *Improbè Neptunum accusat qui iterum Naufragium Facit.* As for my part, I declare before God and Man, that I Renounce, with all my Heart and Soul as well the Idolatrous Papists, as the Anarchical Presbyterians, whole blind Zeal, and transparent Hypocrisie, with all their Sinful Appertenances, *abjuro, denego, detestor.* Having drawn this Conclusion from *Solomon.* That *there is a Generation that are Pure in their own Thoughts, and yet they are not wash'd from their Filthiness.* Prov. 30. 12. And this from the Blessed Apostle, St. Peter. *Presumptuous they are, self-will'd, they are not afraid to speak Evil of Dignities.* 2 Pet. 2. 10.

F I N I S.